CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,934—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque...	8th Aug.
* ORIENTAL	5281	E. Spicer	16th "
M. L. MASSILIA.....	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
* PENINSULAR ...	5594	A. G. Cubitt	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7613	G. L. Leagborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5594	E. Spicer.....	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR ...	5594	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA.....	7951	W. A. Whaler...	3rd Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5281	E. Spicer	10.h "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque.	17th "
* PENINSULAR....	5594	A. G. Cubitt....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...10000		F. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi.....	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

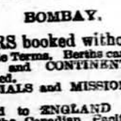
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug. 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, UEZ. & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	F. Mecozzi.....	5,055	19th Aug. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto...5,900		29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND...	.....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Suneon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Editions, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Single days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates 2 rupees per year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge One rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 710; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 893.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell.....	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.....	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne ?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards ?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players ?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price ; it may be the Style ; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India ?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos ?

A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 8	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.) BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	5th August.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

21, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

23RD, 26TH and 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1ST, 3RD and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 4th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES for POONA 3rd EXTRA MEETING, on FRIDAY, 7th August, and for POONA 4th EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 8th August, CLOSE at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal as rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER

Should use DR. SPOONER HARTS

PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,

Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

DR. SPOONER HARTS BISCUITS,

An appetising staple diet for SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

if not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES

AT

SERAMPORE,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,

KNOWN AS

THE

SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required,

The Mill Contains

26,436 RING SPINDLES.

2,992 MULE SPINDLES.

AND

200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Bills granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

SECURITIES—	
2½ per cent. Consols	
2 per cent. Reduced	
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling	
Loan	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	
SILVER—	
Spot in London	
2 months hence	
Spot in New York	
EXCHANGES—	
Paris cheques	
Berlin	
New York Demand	
DISCOUNTS—	
Bank of England	
3 months sight Bank Bills	
6 " "	
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	
INTEREST—	
Day to-day loans	1-3-4 per cent. = — 1
7 day market loans	2 per cent. = — 3/8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The Liverpool market is closed for the Holidays.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil
Do. last year	3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Do. do. Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12·75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	9·75 — 2
Do. do. March	9·78

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1-4 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept.	10·75 — 2
Do. do. December	9·69 — 2
Tone at close	Quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 1st August, 1903:—

Cotton	191 bales.
Wheat	2,643 cwts.
Linseed	1,311 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	979 "
Gingellyseed	32 "
Poppyseed	937 "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	1,070 "
Rice	662 "
Myrabolams	925 "
Cottonseed	716 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

EXCHANGE—TONE.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.—1s. 4 7-32d.	
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	127 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	177 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.

Cash	98·13
1st Settlement	98·10

Money Market, Tone quiet,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do.	2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd "	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	3	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm'

Pessi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30	0
Club, No. 1	"	29	0
Herd, Red	"	23	8

The Liverpool Market is closed for the Holidays.

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady. There is some enquiry on the part of Exporters for ready Cotton, principally for high grade Oomras, and Mills also in the market. New Crop is steadier, the closing quotations being Rs. 222 for good Broach and Rs. 172 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Holidays until Tuesday.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

607,02—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhamishanker Devshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Gokhund Kapurchand and another—Mulia and M. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

447,01—Pestonji R and K—Sapoorji Ruttonji Sethna vs Pyramji Hinsha Treporewalla.

272,03—Chothia M B—Bhowda Sada-ive vs Jamshedji Nuserwanji Tata—Araeshir H D and Co.

362,03—Chothia M B—Sha O kerda Daya vs Sha Toria Curmsey—Malvi H and M.

372,01—Tyabji D and Co—Nawab Bulani Junj Mahomed Khan Dulakhan Bahadur vs Hunad Suleman and another—Pavri and F.

387,'3—Peyre and Co—Goorakchund Mulchund vs Gajar and Pandurang and others—Sorabji and J.

372,03—Captain and V—Sorabji Rostamji Batliwalla vs Dadabhoy Jeevanji.

393,03—Captain and V—Sorabji Rustomji Batliwalla vs Jubai widow.

413,'3—Payne and Co—John Dickinson Co Ld vs Jankibai widow—Ardeshir H D and Co.

433,'3—Kama N M—Poonamchund Ropaji and others vs Captain G Stodart.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

12,03—In pearson—Rookhiabee vs Samsoodin Mahomedally and another—Pavri and F.

19,03—In person—Vithu Narayen vs Kashinath Govind and others.

Long Causes.

216-05—K D Shroff—Seerinbai vs Ebrahim Mahomedbhoy Mowji—Little and Co.

111,0'—Payne and Co—Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Jakaria Abba and others—In person.

219,03—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan vs Mirza Ally alias Mirza Mahomed Suleman and other Tyabji D and Co.

182,'3—Smithson B and N—Haji Mahomed Abba vs Mithubroy B. pubhoy—Thakordas and Co.

282,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bhugwandas Ruprani and others vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—Dastur.

252,03—Mathabhoy J and M—Tooleidas Hurkishundas vs Magunlal Kuseandas—Ardeshir H D and Co.

221,03—Dastoor J P—Khatijabai widow and others vs Ebrahim Karimji—Mirza and M.

279,'3—Edgelow G and W—Sosamul Gangaram vs Ruttonji Sorabji Talati and others—Bhalshanker E and Co.

334,01—Payne and Co—Ishanabhoy Mcgeralibhoy vs Kesambhoy Meherallybhoy and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

541,01—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beyer vs Dooga Koty—Payne and Co.

242,02—Bajowdeo and V—Samgoobai widow vs Bai Veley widow and others—Madhowji and V.

230,01—Khunderao S and L—Sumrao Narayen Land vs Janardhan Krishnaji and others—Wadia and G.

343,02—Mathuboy J and M—Krishnadas Gordhandas vs Rangildas Bookhundas and others.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

154,02—Craigie L and O—Sirdar Gurmukh Singh and others vs Watson and Co and others—Part heard.

378,01—Mantri B and N—Jagjivan Lukhmidas and others vs Gopal Lalchund and others—Udwalla and P—Part heard.

17,03—Magaulal and J—Rustom Jamas Irani vs Ardeshir N Dalal—Bickell M and M.

347,99—Mirza and M—Sayed Mahomed bi Sayed Ahmed vs Samsudin Amrudin—Sorabjee and J.

533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Craigie L and O.

SENORITA MARIA ARANJO was kneeling at prayers in Burgos Cathedral, Spain, when Manuel Videz, a loafer, suddenly snatched her purse and bolted for the door. Half a dozen female worshippers at once gave chase. Videz dodged his pursuers, dropped the purse, and finally escaped after lying hidden in the organ loft.

"THIS used to be our happy home. Oh dear, I must join you." This, says Mrs. M. A. Smith, now of Hammersmith, whose husband died two months ago, was the thought that came to her as she was walking by the Thames at Kew. So she jumped into the river, but was rescued. She was remanded for inquiry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROLLAND—July 30, at Bangalore, the wife of C S Rolland, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ROBSON—July 31, at Lahore, Honora Maud, the beloved wife of James Francis Robson, N-W Railway, aged 25 years 4 months and 19 days.

E. LAUL—July 31, at his residence, Lal Haveli, Lahore City, Mr Sham Laul, Barrister-at-Law, 5th son of the late Dr Hiranand and brother of Lala Mohan Lal, Contractor, P W D, of pneumonia and typhoid fever.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water 9·34m. 9·5ft. Low water, 2·13m. 3·1ft.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—A portion of a wall of a house belonging to one Amerchund Kapurchund at Vithalwady collapsed on Sunday last. Fortunately no one was injured.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup convicted one Luximon Devi, a Hindu, on a charge of selling cocaine without a licence, fined him Rs. 100, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The accused sold the cocaine on Saturday last at his house in 13th Lane, Kamathipura, to a man who was sent to him by Mr. Bhownaggree Abkari Inspector, with a marked coin.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cahusac, Commanding, and the Officers, the band of the 21 t Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mailand the Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day, at the Bombay Yacht Club (weather permitting):—

Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Song	The Flight of Ages	Bevan
Selection	Boheman Girl	Balfe
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Valse	Sur la Plage	Waldteufel

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Ishaki Kasimbux, a Mahomedan, with personating a public servant and extortion. It appeared that on the 29th July the accused went to the house of one Ranibai in Duncan Road and asked for four annas. He told her he was a police havaldar and would take her to chowky if she did not pay him. The woman paid four annas to the accused with which he went away. The next day he again went to the place and demanded money of another woman in the neighbourhood. Police sepoy No. 501 C. came on the scene and arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Patiala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Daressalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Seychelles, Reunion, and all Madagascar ports, per s.s. "Rennsberg," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Aldridge charged Tukaram Yessu, a Hindu, with causing hurt to one Tukram Dadgu. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that on Saturday evening about 8-30 p.m. the parties were seated in a stable at Victoria Bunder when the accused asked the complainant to accompany him to a bagatelle table in Grant Road. The complainant refused to go with him, upon which an altercation ensued between the parties and was followed by a blow given by the accused on the side of the complainant. The complainant fell down unconscious at the blow and expired shortly after. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default to undergo a further term of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ESCBEDIENT SEAMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Selamat Noorbux and forty-eight other crew of the s.s. Robertson, of the Khan line steamers, were charged with wilful disobedience to lawful commands. Captain E. C. Ody, of the s.s. Robertson, said that on the 31st of July all the accused came to him and asked to be paid off and get their discharge. They had signed their articles at Calcutta on the 17th February, 1903, to serve on the ship for a term of one year. He had a great deal of trouble with the first accused who was the ring leader, and who put up the rest of the crew to refuse duty. The defence was that when the accused signed their articles in Calcutta they were given to understand that they would be given their discharge at the very first Indian port they touched after their return from South African coasts. They joined the ship in Calcutta and went to England; and on their voyage back they touched Cape Town. From Cape Town they came direct to India and touched Bombay, where they asked for their discharge. Besides they had been cruelly treated by the officers on board, who abused and assaulted them. The Magistrate convicted them on the evidence and sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit two days' wages. The rest were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit one day's wages.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Thomas Corlett Andrews, a gunner of the 76th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a tricycle valued at Rs. 100, the property of one Domitio Sequera. The facts of the case, as disclosed by the police inquiries, were that the complainant was the proprietor of the Mazagon Cycle Depot and resided at Church Street, Mazagon. On the 2nd June last the accused obtained from him a bicycle on hire at Re. 1-8 per day. The complainant received no payment, and on five or six occasions he went to the accused and asked him for the money and the machine, but the accused put him off from time to time. On the 1st July last the complainant on enquiry ascertained that the accused was stationed at Colaba. On the 13th ultimo he sent a notice to the accused requesting him to return the bicycle and pay the money due by him. The complainant received no reply to the notice. On Friday last, the complainant while passing along the Parel Road noticed his machine in a Marwaree's shop and gave information to the police who arrested the accused. Mr. Nolan informed the Magistrate that the officer commanding 76 R. A., Colaba, on being informed of the accused's arrest, had deputed the 2nd-Lieutenant to watch the case. The Magistrate desired to know whether the military authorities were going to have the accused tried by a court-martial or by a civil court. The officer present in court replied that this was not a case which could be looked upon by the military authorities as a military offence. His Worship with a view to ascertain whether the military authorities were going to try the accused or leave him to be tried by a civil court remanded the case.

MR. G. ROMILLY, the well known Nilgiri planter, has contributed to the July number of the "Indian Review" an interesting article on "The Labour-Question." After referring to labour troubles all over the Empire, whether due to the labourers being too many or too few, he deals more particularly with the question from India's point of view. The article, which is clever and well worth reading, concludes thus:—"I see the Swami Vivekananda has told his countrymen that it is the peasants and cobblers and sweepers who have suffered long and patiently for thousands of years, who are to come forth from their bondage and be the future race of India. This is the idea which I have tried to elaborate."

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as saltby action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

ILLEGAL EXECUTION OF A DISTRESS WARRANT.

A BAILIFF ENTERS THROUGH A WINDOW,

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday morning, Mr. C. P. Young, Second Judge, disposed of the case in which a rule nisi was granted at the instance of one Bai Manekbai, a tenant, under section 60 of the Small Causes Court Act, calling upon her landlord, Ranchordas Tribhovundas, to show cause why the distress warrant issued by him be not set aside and the property seized restored to her. Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, appeared, for Bai Maneckbai, and Mr. Chotalal Kursondas, pleader, for Ranchordas.

The learned Second Judge, in delivering his judgment, said: In this case a bailiff of this court accompanied by the constituted attorney of the landlord, Bhimbhai Doolabhai, levied a distress on the goods of one Maneckbai Burjorjee Morris on the 23rd July under circumstances and in a manner which has caused that lady to apply to this court for relief under Section 60 of the Act XV of 1882. The premises in question consist of a set of rooms on the first floor of a house in Grant Road. The outer door of the residence opens on to a gallery and gives access to a large room, used according to the evidence, a general room of the family. In addition to the door enclosed to it, this room had also a window opening on to and about three feet above the same gallery. When the bailiff and Bhimbhai arrived, they found the outer door closed and locked, and the window half open. Thereupon Bhimbhai, who was a few feet in advance got up on to the sill of the window and called on the bailiff to get in by the widow. The lady at the time was lying down resting on a bed with her daughter; only partly clothed; and both informed Bhimbhai that he must not enter. Meantime the bailiff had declined to enter without special authorisation from the Registrar and returned to the Court-house to obtain it. During his absence Bhimbhai remained on the sill of the window frustrating any attempt to close it, and despite the objections of the tenants. In about half an hour the bailiff returned, and, armed with what he considered to be sufficient authority, entered through the window and effected the distress. Upon these facts Mr. Suntoke contended (a) that the room entered was a room appropriated for the residence of women, and that, there-fore, the bailiff was forbidden by Section 56 of Act XV to enter it. This contention, however, was not supported by the evidence, and Mr. Suntoke in his address, practically resiled from his contention. On the evidence I find it was not a room so appropriated to the residence of women as to fall within the Section. He contended (b) that entrance through a window was an unlawful entry under Section 56; and (c) that in any event the action of Bhimbhai in staying upon the sill and preventing its being closed would render the entry unlawful. Mr. Chotalal, on the other hand, contended that to enter by an open window was a perfectly good entry, and that, if it were not, this window was used as an outer door and stood upon the same footing as one. The evidence, however, did not satisfy me that the window was so used, and the points of decision, therefore, are (1) whether entry to effect a distress is lawful if effected through the open window of a house, of which the outer door is locked, and (2) whether assuming it is lawful so to enter, the action of the landlord's agent in preventing the window being closed till the return of the bailiff rendered the entry unlawful. Now in India the whole law of distress is regulated by Chapter VII of Act XV of 1882; (see Section 68) Sections 51 and 54 provide for the appointment of bailiffs for the purpose, and Section 68 provides that any person except a bailiff so appointed commits an offence if he try or attempt to levy a distress. In this respect the law in India differs from that of England, where either the landlord or his certificated bailiff authorised by him may make the distress. (2) Such distress must be made after sunrise and before sunset. (Section 55) (3). The bailiff directed to make the distress may force open any stable, outhouse or other building, and may also enter any dwelling house the outer door of which is open. (Section 56). Here again, the law of India differs from that of England which forbids the breaking open of any outer door of any building. (See Bullen page 154; Smith's leading cases Vol. I, page 106, and cases there cited.) Therefore, when Mr. Chotalal argued that because in England entry through an open window was lawful therefore a similar entry in India was also lawful, he was arguing, in my opinion, without his host. The law in the two countries is not the same, and here in India we have only to construe the section. In this connection it is helpful to refer to the cognate section 271 of the Civil Procedure Code which deals with the method of seizing property in a building and to compare the two sections. It will be seen that the section of the Civil Procedure Code is negative and provides that no one shall break open the outer door of a dwelling house, but that when any one has only gained access to any dwelling house he may unfasten and open the door of any room. Now it is obvious that the section does not define what is meant by duly gaining access and possibly the English case-law would be of assistance in determining the point; but section 56 of Act XV is very different. It states affirmatively the conditions upon which a man may enter and to change the words "may also enter any dwelling house, the outer door of which may be open" into "may also enter any dwelling house of which either a window or the outer door may be opened" would in my opinion be an unwarranted addition of a fresh condition rather than the construction of the section. Had the section been the same as the section already referred to in the C. P. C. the case might have been different, but the wording and the powers given by the two sections e. g. the powers with regard to the entering of zenanas are different, the two acts received the Governor-General's assent on the same day and I am thereby fortified in my opinion that the differences in the two sections was intentional. Section 56 of Act XV, which is in the same words as this, provides that a bailiff may enter any dwelling-house, the outer door of which may be open. It follows to my mind that he may not enter any dwelling house the outer door of which is closed. Here the outer door was admittedly closed, he might not enter, Section 56 is not new, but is taken directly from section 9 of Act I of 75. Prior to the passing of this Act the procedure seems to have been regulated by section 3 of Act 7 1847. This last Act does not seem to contain any directions as to how an entrance may be effected, and presumably English law was applicable, but this state of the law was in my opinion changed by the Act of 75, which is entitled an Act to regulate distresses. The history of the transaction show that in so construing the section I am but declaring what has hitherto been the practice, and the senior bailiff informs me that in his experience of thirty years he has never effected an entry in this manner himself or known of any other bailiff so doing. If my construction as to the limitation of the powers of bailiff to enter be correct it follows that neither the Registrar nor the Court can add to them by any permission or authorisation either none such is wanted or none can be given. The manner in which this distress was effected, make it in my opinion more than an irregular distress; it constituted a wrongful distress—and initial trespass and, therefore, the goods must be restored. Bullen, page 233, and Attock, and Bramwell, 32, L. S. Q. B. 146. Holding the opinion that I do it really becomes unnecessary to consider whether the action of the landlord's agent is in keeping the window open had the distress been otherwise lawful, would have invalidated it; but I may say that in my opinion a landlord could not expect to retain the fruits of a distress obtained by what in my opinion was a wrongful act upon the part of his agent. It follows that the warrant must be discharged. The plaintiff must pay the cost of this application and Rs. 30 professional costs, and also costs of the issue and execution of the warrant and the goods must be restored.

THE United States Government has ordered from Ehrhardt, a German firm, fifty cannon, the construction of which is to be slightly modified to suit American models. At the same time the gun-factory at Springfield has been enlarged to admit of its turning out four hundred arms daily. A new factory, established at Rock Island, will furnish two hundred and fifty rifles per day. In case of urgency the two establishments could supply daily 1,500 of the 500,000 repeating rifles destined for the army and the militia. At Springfield they are also experimenting in models of automatic pistols.—"Memorial Diplomatique."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Monday.—The depression in the north-east of the Peninsula has advanced in a direction between west north-west and north-west and this morning is entering the Eastern States and Central India. The depression is filling up. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in the Satpuras, Light to moderate rain in the Central India plateau the Burma Coast West Himalayas, and sub-Himalayas, Light to moderate showers in Gujarat, Assam and Bengal and light showers in the north of the East Coast, the North-west dry area and west of the Indo-Gangetic plain. Tavoy and Mussoorie have received 4 inches, Seoni 5, Raipur 3, Rajkot, Nagpur, Kotah Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore and Pendra. The depression from Bay will probably advance in west north-westerly direction during the day and will give showers in the west Indo-Gangetic plain and moderate rain in West Satpuras, light to moderate in East Satpuras and the East Central India plateau. Showers are probable in North East India, West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas and light to moderate rain in Gujarat, the West Coast and the Burma Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Okara, Captain H Trouson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, experienced strong monsoon and high sea, violent wind and rain squalls. The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Valerie, Captain P. Berberonich, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste, met strong south-west monsoon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally.

Hissar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Moultan.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. Cotton plants want more rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Continues cloudy; sunny intervals. Break needed generally for re-sowing.

Viramgam.—Rain general over district. Showery.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhawnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Batti.—Seasonable. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Stolapur.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Hubli.—Showery.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	43 85	51 76	51 32
Monday, 3rd August	1 48	0 72	1 03
Total	51 33	52 48	52 35
Total fall to August 2, 1902	22 48	27 62	16 98
Total fall to August 2, 1901	19 53	23 10	68 25

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In. Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 3rd Aug.	0 85

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 3RD AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Saugor and Jubbulpore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is below normal all over the country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and United Provinces and south-wisterly to north-westerly at most other stations. The force has been fresh to strong at few and in the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature variations continue to be slight or moderate in most cases. The maximum varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 88° at Jacobabad to 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts and humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain continues to fall over a large area, the chief amounts being 2·14" at ubbulpore, 2·04" at Rajkot and between one and two inches at Jaipur, Indore, Bhavnagar, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Sarat and Amraoti.

Weather is about normal.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd August 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29 627
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·916
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of wind	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 371
Fall of Rain	0·75
Total fall during month	2·13
" " year	51·53
Additions fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd August	0·08

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort

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SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
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LONDRES " "	... 6	0
REGALIA CHICA " "	... 5	8
NUEVO HABANO, in boxes of 100	... 5	0
2a HABANO "	... 4	8

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Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

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—

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1st lesson enables a pupil to write any word, the
2nd and 3rd lessons to 30 words a minute, the
4th and 5th lessons to 60 words, the
6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words, the
10th and 11th lessons to 120 words a minute, and the
12th to the 21st lessons to completion are reporting instructions.

The time taken by the average Student is as follows:—

1st lesson	2	hours' study.
2nd "	3	" "
3rd, 4th and 5th lessons each..	6	" "
6th, 7th and 8th	2	" "
9th, 10th and 11th "	6	" "

12th to 21st, 2 hours daily speed practice for 1 month, so that, all told, taking the study in an EASY manner, 6 weeks is a fair time to acquire perfection.

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TERMS (throughout INDIA).

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2nd, 3rd and 4th lessons to 40 words a minute	25
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th to 80 words a minute	25
10th and 11th lessons to 120	15
12th to 21st to completion	15

The pupil has the advantage of ceasing the study at any payment, and if the full course be determined on, a payment in advance of Rs. 75 may be made, entitling the pupil to every attention, examinations, advice, &c., to completion.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1903.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF NORTHERN GUJARAT.

MESSRS BURGESS and COUSENS, of the Archæological Survey of Western India, have just issued the ninth volume of the report of their operations. It deals with the Architectural Antiquities of Northern Gujarat, more especially of the districts included in the Baroda State. The remains now dealt with were surveyed by Mr. Cousens, during two tours made in the cold weather of 1886-7 and 1889-90—rather a long time ago; but in cases of this kind a few years makes little difference. The work opens with a chapter on the ancient geography and history of Gujarat—"an attempt to condense the results of the discoveries made by epigraphical and other reasearch during the last thirty years." There are, according to Dr. Burgess, still difficulties to be solved and lacunæ to be supplied in the chronology; but so much has already been accomplished that it is expected most of these will be cleared up in the near future, if only inscriptional records continue to be sought for and interpreted with the same energy and success as during the recent past. The district covered by the review touches the Banas, the ancient Parwasa, river, and is watered by its affluents, and those of the Sabarmati and by the Sarasvati or Kewarka and the Rupen. What are now the southern prants, belonged in early times to the province then called Lata, in which was the great mart, Barygaza, now Broach. During the fourteenth century the Hindus, whether Brahminical or Jains, found little mercy at the hands of their conquerors, and their rich shrines were desecrated, plundered, and demolished at the will or caprice of their masters. None of their great works were spared, and says Dr. Burgess, all we have left from which to judge of their style and magnificence are only a few ruined shrines and pitiful fragments, though some of these are still of great interest. Nor under such conditions could new works of importance be attempted within the rule of the Muslim; and consequently from the end of the thirteenth till the close of the sixteenth century under the rule of the liberal Akbar no Hindu or Jaina temple of any pretensions was raised in Gujarat.

Dr. Burgess shows us that the style of architecture which generally prevailed in Gujarat and Rajputana was that familiarised to Europeans by the name of the Jaina style, since it has been so largely used by the Jaina sect in both provinces. But the Jaina architecture, always chaste and elegant—of which he shows us many remarkable specimens—was essentially Hindu. It was that, he thinks of the Brahmins first, or rather of the native race and age, but in its evolution it was bound to be modified in details by Jaina tastes and requirements. And the Hindus, in turn, naturally accepted and copied the stylistic advances of their dissenting countrymen. Hence, he thinks, with almost equal accuracy the style might be designated either as the Jaina or North-Western Hindu style of architecture, while of the old temples which survive in Gujarat, in even ruinous fragments, a large proportion are Brahminic. The builders then, as now, he considers, wrought for all sects of Hindus indiscriminately; but the Jainas by their habits and occupations must at all times have held much of the wealth of the country in their hands; and from the special merit they believe to be connected with the building of a temple and the dedication of images, they were much more given to temple-building than the Hindus. While with the Saiva or Vaishnava Hindu, one great shrine with its accessories for the minor gods of the sect was enough, and the devout gratified their aspirations by gifts and legacies for its upkeep and that of its ritual, the object of the Jaina was to found a temple, large or small, at one or other of the great holy places, or if unable to do this, to dedicate an image or repair a shrine. Becoming the greatest temple-builders in Western India they had in their keeping the old works on civil and religious architecture, which they have preserved in their temple libraries, where they are jealously guarded in huge locked chests. The architectural style of Gujarat is shown to be largely identical with that of the Hemadpanti temples of the Deccan, and as indicated by Mr. Fergusson had a close connection with that of the shrines erected by the Chalukyan Kings in the Kanarese districts. Gujarat is declared to be now the only district in Western India, where the architecture of the past is still to some extent pure and where the early traditions of the craft have been handed down to the present day. Still the style has become debased and modern work compares unfavourably with the purer style of early days—the result of Muslim oppression.

Minutely, in the utmost detail, the authors describe the antiquities which have come beneath their notice. They give no excellent photo-zinco illustrations of the more important of them. From these it is easy to notice the features which Dr. Burgess refers to. He is inclined to account for the deterioration, to some extent, by the fact that the native architects are ignorant of Sanskrit and possess only rough and untrustworthy abstracts or versions of the original works. He holds it probable that some of the Yati professors of the art may read and understand the original works, but they content themselves with instructing a few pupils in the technicalities and canons of the science; and not being builders themselves, they take no more concern in the matter, while in practice their rules are apathetically set aside. A further cause for this is shown to be the loss of interest in the mechanical and artificial rules which are really at variance with the progress of a living and growing art. Like the analogous rules of the mediæval architects of Europe, they had their use in preventing ignorant builders violating all kinds of proportion, whether in plan or profile, but the man of genius and taste did not trammel himself much with their conventional details. Though Dr. Burgess is inclined to agree with those who say a return to the old lines might be attained by means of schools superintended by some of the best Yati professors, Dr. Burgess prefers to let ill alone, lest it become worse." What would be the ultimate result? he asks, and replies: "To revive the dead past is not in the true line of progress any more than servilely to copy what is most recent."

THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENCY-PARSEE CRICKET MATCH.

As the time for the first of the two annual meetings between the European cricketers of the Presidency and the Parsees draws nearer, considerable interest is evinced in cricket circles in the probable composition of the teams, and the interest this year, as far as the Presidency team is concerned, is heightened by reason of the number of new players whose claims will have to be carefully considered. The Selection Committee, who have held several meetings lately to discuss the cricketing abilities of the various players whose names have been submitted as candidates for Presidency honours by the secretaries of mofussil clubs, will have a particularly difficult task this year, as practically two-thirds of the team in the absence of so many of the old tried players will be new men. In previous years there has never been much difficulty in filling all but two or three places, as players like Greig, Douglas, Wood, Sprott, Cheetham, Sale, Jardine, and others who are always regarded as "certainties" have been available. The case is very different this year-however, as of the above-mentioned players only one will in all probability be able to don flannels. While we do not claim infallibility for the Selection Committee whose task it has been to choose the best eleven players in the Presidency since these matches were instituted, we are prepared to admit that as a rule the teams which have represented the Presidency have been as nearly as possible the best available. There have been, and there must always be, instances where players whose claims to selection have been strongly backed by public opinion have been overlooked. There is a great danger of this happening on the present occasion and of mofussil cricketers not meeting with full justice when the final selection of the team is made. The members of the Selection Committee being all local players and having no opportunity of gauging the form of up-country players, naturally prefer to select men with whose form they are acquainted. It is this system against which mofussil cricketers cry out and have been crying out for the last ten years. There is no remedy as far as we can see, it being obviously impossible for up-country players to attend committee meetings in Bombay. An effort might be made, however, by the Committee to obtain as much information as possible about mofussil players who have been showing good form. It is only in this way that likely candidates for the Presidency team can be unearthed. On the form that Bombay and Poona players have been showing this season up to date, we cannot single out more than five players whose performances either as batsmen or bowlers would justify their inclusion in the Presidency eleven. Their names are Cheetham, Langhorne, Weatherby, Faviell, and Carroll. Five then of the remaining six places should be filled by mofussil cricketers of whom there are at least ten good players to select from. At Belgaum there are two players, who, a couple of years ago, were considered good enough to represent the Madras Presidency at cricket. We refer to B. E. A. Manson, a brilliant batsman and field, and Captain R. H. W. Brewis, an all-round player. Satara and Dharwar can point to two players in H. C. John and H. D. Sinclair, respectively, whose cricket is quite up to Presidency form. The first-named on two previous occasions played for the Presidency against the Parsees, and also played against the Authentics last November. Sinclair, the only European cricketer in the Presidency, who so far this season has played a three figure innings, also played against the Authentics. Ahmednagar has two good batsmen in Captains G. L. Hobbs and H. Gore; Khandesh, a good bowler in R. E. A. Elliott, and a fine bat in H. Pogson; Thana, a good all-round player in E. Priestley; and Baroda a good bat and field in Captain P. F. Pocock. There are other places in the Presidency and Command also possessed of good cricketers. W. M. Turner, the Essex County player, is at Quetta, where there is also L. D. Rollo, a good bowler. Captain A. B. Sangster who batted and bowled as well as ever in Mhow cricket last season is at Nuseerabad. To confine the selection of the Presidency team to Bombay and Poona players when there are so many fine cricketers available in other parts of the Presidency would be as good as giving the match away to the Parsees, who despite Mehta's loss will be able to place a very strong side in the field this year.

FROM VICTORIA TO SOUTH AFRICA.

WHILST Australian Economists are bewailing the fact that the immigration statistics of the country are decreasing instead of showing an improvement, it is significant to note that there is continually proceeding—and especially from Victoria—a serious exodus of colonists who expect to find in South Africa more prosperous circumstances. The factors which govern emigration and immigration have certainly little or no relation to the laws of supply and demand. In England the skilled artisan looks to the pastoral areas of Australia to supply him with a larger proportion of this world's goods than he already possesses. Accordingly he emigrates. In Australia the colonist who has had experience of that uncertain country, and has arrived at the conclusion that all is not gold which comes out of the Australian desert, seeks other fields. He directs his attention to South Africa. And again we by no means infrequently hear that the South African, tired of the veldt, decides to try his luck in Australia. The present exodus from Victoria is all the more unaccountable, because authoritative statements are continually being received in that part of Australia to the effect that the South African labour market is congested and that large numbers of new arrivals are absolutely stranded for lack of work. How serious the matter is becoming may be estimated from the fact that during the past six months no fewer than 1,747 persons have left Victoria. This is not a large figure perhaps in one way, but in view of the fact that one of the greatest needs of Australia is population it is extremely serious. Moreover the figures increase monthly, and no amount of argument will persuade the emigrant that he is better off where he is. The immigration from South Africa averages about 30 per month so that the loss to the population of the colony is not alleviated greatly in that way. It is a matter of common knowledge that except in a very few departments of industry the labour market in South Africa is over supplied. On the other hand, we are told that Victoria is rapidly emerging from the depression caused by the drought. Trading, and farming, and general commercial pursuits are becoming more remunerative. The outlook in fact was never brighter. This frenzy for emigration, then, is simply suicidal. That the people of Victoria should have developed such an extraordinary fit of restlessness is really surprising. Victoria has not suffered by any means so seriously as New South Wales. There is not the slightest doubt that their own colony offers fifty times more possibility of future prosperity to these hot-headed emigrants than South Africa ever will. When the news of the return of good times in Victoria reaches those who are now suffering for their folly in South Africa there will be much heart-burning. Very possibly those who can bear the financial strain of another voyage will be only too thankful to return to their homes.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR IRELAND.

AN Anglo-Irish Syndicate has been formed to meet the greatest difficulty in the industrial development of Irish resources, the want of suitable fuel. The non-existence of coal in any quantity in Ireland can, it is believed, be compensated for by drawing from the innumerable turf moors or bogs heating material in the form of peat-bricks. The Syndicate sent recently to Germany a delegation to observe the progress made in that country in the matter of utilising peat. The Syndicate were so satisfied with the results of the inquiries that they immediately started building a peat-brick factory in the north of Ireland, which will turn out one hundred tons a day. A second project intended for the benefit of Ireland is being floated by a company in which the names of many well-known personages figure, with a capital of several millions. This Company will erect distilleries and starch factories all over Ireland for making spirits and starch from potatoes, after the German manner. Until now Irish potatoes have been consumed directly by the people and not otherwise utilised. The financiers who are interested sent agents to Germany—technical instruction is made there—to study the methods of production, machinery, and apparatus for drying potatos. Germany expects a large order from Ireland for machinery for these new industries, but later she may have to deal with a flooding of her markets with international potato spirits and starch. This establishment of potato-spirit distilleries everywhere seems a doubtful benefit to Ireland. That root has for centuries been the food of the people, if it is to be their drink as well, it may not be as much to their advantage as it certainly will be to that of the promoters of the Company formed to exploit the countless potato-fields of Ireland. The peat-factories should do well, for the miles and miles of bog in the centre of Ireland, in many cases stretching out almost to the coast, offer inexhaustible stores of peat. The turf might be cut in such a manner as to make lakes which would help to drain the bogs generally. It would be worth while to employ engineers to survey the peat districts and make a working plan for the whole, so that the cutting of the turf for the new peat-fuel in all the districts might be made part of one large and beneficial engineering and industrial scheme.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward Mails of the 24th July, left Aden at 8 a. m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE statement which appeared in the "Times" a few days back to the effect that Lord Curzon is to be offered a two years' extension of the Indian Vice royalty might, the "Pioneer" thinks, have been published a considerable time ago with a closer approximation to the then facts. The present position, we understand, has advanced much beyond the stage suggested by the leading journal. Nothing, it is true, appears to have been settled yet, but the probability may be taken to be that Lord Curzon will presently relinquish the Viceroyalty, not in December next, when his five years' tenure will be complete but at the end of March next, after the budget for 1904-5 has been disposed of, and the important legislative work of the Calcutta Session has been wound up. His Excellency, we anticipate, will then proceed Home for a few months, and during the interregnum the Senior Member of Council will presumably act as Viceroy. Ultimately, unless some important change of circumstances should meanwhile occur, Lord Curzon, it may be taken for granted, will be re-appointed as Viceroy, with the understanding that he is to be considered free to lay down office after a lapse of about a couple of years.

As it is still raining heavily on the portion of the line traversed by the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway night trains will not be able to run for another week.

WE are asked to say that Monsignor Tylee, who has been ill, is now so much better that he expects to be able to preach at the Catholic Church at Simla this month, and has arranged to deliver four sermons in September and four in October.

LORD KITCHENER will be accompanied on his Gilgit tour by Colonel Hamilton, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood, Assistant Military Secretary, Major Marker, and Major Maxwell, Aides de-Camp.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, the 29th July should be regarded as a half weather working day, and Thursday, 30th as a whole weather working day, and Friday, 31st, as a half weather working day for steamers in the docks.

THE STRONG TALE.

FROM LIVELY TO SEVERE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

KIOTO, JUNE 19.

"Razors flying through the air."—COON SONG.

"Time"! I cried, as the sponge and bottle-holder gathered up his traps and stepped down from the temporary platform.

"Time"! echoed the Japanese Cabinet Minister, who had undertaken the duties of referee.

"Time"! re-echoed Smithson, the Taipan, as he threw himself into the most approved attitude and prepared for the onslaught of the fifth Jappy medico.

Down he fell, full prone, before a well-delivered blow in the epigastrium and the Taipan sat down to wait for the sixth.

"Always aim low," said Richard to the Fusiliers at Acre. The Taipan always aims fairly low, for being a tall man he deems it imprudent to let his opponent get out of sight. So he stoops to conquer.

The Medico was carried out and laid alongside the other four with that scrupulous neatness so highly characteristic of the Japanese. Not one showed signs of recovery.

After the sixth had been disposed of, a seventh was telephoned for. He was slow in putting in an appearance and interest flagged. But the Taipan paced up and down between the ropes, roaring like a lion at bay.

Someone had trodden on his toes. I don't know how they did it. He was lying ponderously in his bunk at the time and the thing seemed a physical impossibility. But these Japs are remarkable people and can do many things no other can.

So far as I can make out someone said something about the British lion being asleep and they proposed to tweak his tail; pretended he showed symptoms of whooping cough and suggested examining his teeth. The Health Department Officials came in a body, and as he omitted to kow-tow in reply to their salutations, began to bind him up with Liliputian threads. Soon he broke his bonds asunder. Three of their most eminent physicians and surgeons went out of the port-hole. The remainder he "took on" by arrangement, in the manner I have described. Ragging in private life is unprofitable.

As for me, being of a peaceable disposition, I beat a precipitate retreat, locking myself in the bathroom, and to make assurance doubly sure threw the key through the scuttle.

"Out this, you," shrieked the stewardess; "gentlymans' batroom nother side er ship."

"Ally lightee," I replied, forgetting that the Japanese don't talk Chinese pidgin-English; but I had not the least intention of coming out.

"Come out," roared fifty voices.

"Come in and remove me, if you dare," I replied, and arming myself with a weighty scrubbing brush, prepared to run amok. "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I"! I informed them defiantly that I wouldn't surrender if they brought the whole of the Japanese army to batter down the walls.

"Sirkar ko hookum," said one.

"Don't care a hang," I replied.

"Mikado telling," he urged.

"Go and tell your Mikado to boil himself in oil, old Pooh-bah," said I, thinking again of the famous opera and wishing that Katisha's left elbow were there to my aid. After a while I considered the desirability of proposing terms.

The carpenter had brought a saw, the butcher was armed with a hatchet, the donkeyman a crowbar, the steward a hot-water can, the bosun the binnacle, and the quarter-master the key of the larboard watch.

Smashing the glass window and a few other trifles in the vicinity, I tied my whitest pocket-handkerchief to a convenient strip of bamboo, and addressing the hostile forces, exclaimed "I surrender only to superior force, and on condition that I march out with all the honours of war"!

Then there was a sound of skurrying feet.

* * *

Heaven be praised, it was the Taipan to my succour! And the mob had fled incontinent.

"Come out, you chuckle-head!" he shouted, as I thought, somewhat rudely; but I went, and we got ourselves to the railway station with the utmost possible precipitancy. They had wired for Karupotkin. He had taken twenty-two hotels and forty private houses. Our skirmish had led to an international incident. If the Anglo-Japanese Alliance fizzles out, it is we, we who have done it, we who are the fizzleurs!

I defer my ruminations on Japanese politeness and the contrast between the real and the ideal until a more fitting opportunity.

* * *

Let me explain that through the excitement of the occasion and the perturbed state of my nerves I failed to appreciate the fairy scenes of the Inland Sea. Still I saw it become a thousand Sarks all set in purest opal—by which I do not mean a "cutty sark,"—a nameless nether garment, with a superabundance of suds and solitaires,—but merely what I say—a little more Comparative Geography. I ought to have carried you with me and pointed out to you the beauties which would naturally escape your notice. But I failed to appreciate them. I am unstrung. My pen refuses to describe anything but what I have seen.

My harp hangs on a willow-tree,
My tuneful lyre now mute is,
Or I would sing the Inland Sea
And all its natral beauties.

The ship steams close in to the land,
She goes through tortuous channels
By islands green and coral strand—
While I lie here in flannels.

The villages, in cosy nooks
Send men a-catching fish,
My song is like the caw of rooks
Contrary to my wishes.

I cannot paint the water blue,
The petals of the plum, huh.
See "Murray," if the scene you'd view.
Take scissors, paste, and gum-bush.

Let me rest awhile!

The railway trains are Japanese,
In spite of fulminations,
They run with noisy, sinople case
From a Liliputian station.

The gauge is small, the rolling-stock
Is Japanesque, essential,
The carriages are chock a block
The guards too consequential.

You cannot take them serious,
These people patriotic,
Good-humoured yet imperious,
And slightly idiotic.

But when you see their battle-ships,
Out on the waters wavy,
The cry comes promptly to your lips,
"Long live the Jappy Navy."

Still, everything, but ships, you say,
Is cribb'd, confined, and cabined—
O! shy your stupid pen away.
Your Pegasus is spabined!

Let him rest awhile!

(Concluded on page 6.) 7

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT COWES.

ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

THE KING'S SYMPATHY.

A GIFT FOR THE DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

HONOURS FOR IRISH SERVICES.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have arrived at Cowes.

His Majesty the King, in his address to the Irish people, says: I am deeply touched by the kindness and goodwill of the people shown to the Queen and myself which has exceeded my expectations. I eagerly await the fulfilment of my hope that a brighter day is dawning upon Ireland. This hope will depend upon the development of self-reliance, co-operation, and the increase of mutual toleration, and my earnest prayers are that the means for the national well-being may multiply from year to year.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Lord Iveagh has given to the King fifty thousand pounds sterling for distribution among the Dublin hospitals.

The King on Saturday knighted the Right Honourable Horace Plunkett for his services in Ireland.

Replying to an address presented at Queenstown his Majesty said he looked forward to renewing in future years the happy experience of his present visit.

Copies of the King's message to his Irish people will be posted in every town and village throughout Ireland.

ACCIDENT AT A CRICKET MATCH.

COLLAPSE OF A STAND AT PERTH.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

During a cricket match at Perth yesterday a stand upon which 1,500 spectators were seated suddenly collapsed.

A terrible scene ensued, there being a seething mass of men, women, and children shrieking, struggling and groaning.

One was killed and 150 injured, fifty of the latter being in hospital.

The cause of the accident is not known.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

There were none killed in the Perth accident, and only fourteen have been detained in hospital. Some of them are serious cases.

CHINESE BRUTALITY.

A BARBAROUS EXECUTION.

INDIGNATION AMONGST FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Reuter (Peking) states that a Chinese journalist at Shenchien has been barbarously executed after a trial in which he admitted having planned a rebellion in Southern China three years ago.

In accordance with orders from the Dowager Empress the victim was beaten to death with bamboos for two hours, his flesh being torn to ribbons.

The execution has aroused an intense feeling among the foreign community, and there is a strong sentiment against surrendering the Shanghai reformers.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

A SPLENDID SURPLUS.

In a speech made by Signor Udine, the Italian Minister of Finance, he announced that the year ending 30th June last would show a credit balance of sixty millions of lire.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

AN AUSTRIAN ORDINANCE.

The Emperor of Austria will, on Tuesday, issue an Imperial Ordinance abrogating the Sugar Legislation conflicting with the Brussels Convention.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL MANNING'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Aden says it is stated that General Manning's appointment to a brigade was only temporary, and that he is entered as a candidate for the commissionership of Southern Nigeria, and that probably, Colonel Wallace, of the 27th Punjab Infantry, will get his Brigade.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

TO BE DEFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, wiring on August 2nd, observes that the "Daily News" states that the Prince of Wales has deferred his visit to India this coming winter solely owing to the heavy expenses incurred by the Native States at the Delhi Durbar.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD MILNER GOES ON LEAVE.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A farewell reception at Johannesberg on Saturday was attended by one thousand people to do honour to Lord Milner prior to his departure for England on leave. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CONCLAVE AT ROME.

VOTING STILL INDECISIVE.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S CHANCES

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

It appears that eight Cardinals have received votes, Cardinal Rampolla and Serafino Vannutelli being chiefly supported. The ballot this morning was without result, but it has been a vote by adhesion indicating that the votes are beginning to concentrate.

Later news says that this evening's vote is indecisive.

It may be said that the whole code concerning the election is contained in the famous Bull "Aeterni Patris" of Gregory XV. (Ludovisi) issued in 1521. It was the wish of this excellent Pope, who was spared to the Church for less than two years, to put an end, as far as possible, to all danger of disturbance from without, or disorder within the Conclave. He constituted a special congregation of the most experienced Cardinals and Canons to examine the whole system. The fruit of their deliberations was the Bull just mentioned, the draft of which was written by Gregory with his own hand. The Bull laid down with precision the three modes of election still in force, namely "by scrutiny, by compromise, and by acclamation." To obviate the abuses incident to the latter mode of election, Gregory XV enacted two constitutions, by one of which it was provided that the election by acclamation should only be practised after the assembly of the Sacred College in the place appointed for the Conclave; that each and all of the Cardinals should give their formal adhesion and that the acclamation should not have been preceded by any sort of promise in favour of any Cardinal. The mode of election by compromise has but rarely been practised; only three instances of it can be cited. The compromise is resorted to when the Cardinals without a single exception finding themselves unable to come to an agreement, agree to entrust to a few chosen out of their own body the power of choosing a Pope. The third and last mode, by scrutiny is the one by which the great majority of the Roman Pontiffs have been elected, and which has now been almost exclusively practised during the last three centuries.

The principal regulations in the abovementioned Bull, and a description of some of the incidents connected with the Conclave, are as follows:—

After the death of a Pope, the Cardinals who are absent are immediately to be summoned to the Conclave by one of the Secretaries of the Sacred College; the election is to begin on the tenth day after the death. In whatever city the Pope dies, there the election must be held. Within the ten days, the rooms of the Conclave must be constructed in the Papal palace, or in some more suitable edifice. The large halls of the palace are so divided by woollen partitions as to furnish a number of sets of small apartments (two for an ordinary Cardinal, three for one of princely rank), all opening upon a corridor. Here the Cardinals must remain until they have elected a Pope. Then on the tenth day a solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost is said in the Vatican Church, and after it the Cardinals form a procession and proceed to the Conclave, taking up their respective apartments as the lot has distributed them. For the rest of that day the Conclave is open; crowds of persons flock in and circulate among the apartments and corridors, and the ambassadors and delegates of foreign States, besides their personal friends, visit the Cardinals for the last time. In the evening every one is turned out except the Cardinals and those authorised to remain with them, and the Conclave is closed. This is done under the superintendence of two guardians of the Conclave—one a prelate previously appointed by the Sacred College, who is called the governor; the other a lay official, designated the marshal. Each Cardinal is allowed to have two members of his household to be present in attendance upon him; these are called conclavists. A number of other attendants and minor officials are in the common service of the whole body of Cardinals. All the entrances to the building but one are closed; that one is in the charge of officials whose duty it is to see that no unauthorised person shall enter and to exercise a surveillance over the food brought for the Cardinals, lest any written communication should be conveyed to them by this channel. After three days, the supply of food sent in is restricted; if five days more elapse without an election being made the rule used to be that the Cardinals should from that time subsist on nothing but bread, wine and water; but this rigour has been somewhat modified by later ordinances. Morning and evening, the Cardinals meet in the Chapel, and a secret scrutiny by means of voting papers is usually instituted, in order to ascertain whether any candidate has the required majority of two-thirds. A Cardinal coming from a distance can enter the Conclave after the closure, but only if he claim the right of doing so within three days of his arrival in the city. Every actual Cardinal, even though he may lie under a sentence of excommunication, has the right to vote, unless he has not yet been admitted to deacon's orders. In the affair of the election the Cardinal has to lay aside all private affections, and concern himself solely about the general interest of the Church. No one of the sacred electors may, under pain of excommunication, either by words, or by promises, or by entreaty, or in any other manner, act upon the other Cardinals to bring them over to his own intention as to the affair of the election, much more all pacts, or covenants, or obligations, even though made on oath, shall be of no validity; and the not keeping of them shall merit rather praise than the blame of injury.

We will conclude with a few remarks on the Veto, though it is very improbable that any of the three States will exercise it. The origin of the right claimed by certain Catholic Powers, namely, Austria, France and Spain, to express an opinion or rather a desire unfavourable to the election of some one Cardinal otherwise likely to be elected Pope is derived from the fact that in the fifth century the Gothic Kings of Italy arrogated to themselves the right of ratifying the election of the Pontiff chosen by the Roman clergy. When the Greek Emperors drove the Gothic Kings out of Italy, they too arrogated to themselves the right of insisting that the election of the Pope should be authorised by the Imperial Court, and that such election should take place in the presence of the Imperial Legate, the Exarch of Ravenna. This servitude of the Church lasted until A. D. 1073, when Pope Alexander VII. was the last Pontiff so elected. The Kings of France and Spain and the German Emperor having contributed to liberate the Papacy from that Oriental thraldom, the privilege of the Veto was conceded to them by way of acknowledgment of the service they had rendered to the Church. It simply amounts to an intimation that such or such a Cardinal is not a persona grata to the Power using the Veto. It is an established principle that the objection cannot be made at the same election against more than one Cardinal by any one of the Powers. The Veto was chiefly practised during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. France has endeavoured once during the present century, but ineffectually, to prevent the election of a Pope—namely Leo XII, in 1823. The usual mode of proceeding is for the Ambassador of the Power desiring to exercise the Veto to notify such desire, with the name of the candidate it wishes to exclude, to the Cardinal-Dean of the Sacred College, who intimates the same to his colleagues. It has been remarked that the Sovereign Pontiffs have always distinguished, by mark of special favour, those Cardinals who may have been excluded from the Papal Chair by the Veto of the Powers. It will most probably never be exercised again; not at least until the Powers of Christendom become once more in some real sense Catholic Powers, by relinquishing their attitude of indifference and unconcern towards the wrongs and spoliation of the Holy See.—"Catholic Herald of India."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Brigadier-General Abbott has been posted as Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, vice Colonel Graves transferred to the Southern Shan States.

Major-General Hill, commanding the Oudh district, has been granted four months' leave out of India.

On arrival in India Colonel Spens assumes command of the Allahabad District.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Cookson acts for Major Cowper as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Head Quarters, during the latter's absence on three months' privilege leave.

Agra has been selected instead of Cawnpore as a Howitzer Battery Station, the Field Battery moving from Agra to Cawnpore. The change will be carried out next winter.

An Indian Army order is being prepared for early publication embodying recent decisions of the Secretary of State in regard to the number of substantive Colonels' appointments in future for Royal Engineer officers in India, and the inclusion in this number of four selected Commanding Royal Engineers of districts.

THE COMING DISSOLUTION.

STATEMENT BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent, wiring on August 2nd, states that Mr. Winston Churchill at Oldham has asserted that there is great danger of a Government break up in September, and that a general election will take place in November.

A PLANTER'S LIBEL ACTION.

£250 DAMAGES.

The "Indian Daily News" London cable states that in an action for libel brought by Mr. Horace Lyall, a Planter, against the "Investors' Review" a verdict was given for the plaintiff, and £250 damages were awarded.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

In a letter to the Government of India, the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce urge acceleration in the carriage of mails between the United Kingdom and India. The committee are of opinion that the present rate of speed between Brindisi and Bombay, namely, 14·5 knots, is altogether inadequate for the needs of the present day. Under existing arrangements mails are timed to arrive in Bombay on the fifteenth day after their despatch from London, but the committee contend that if the running speed between Brindisi and Bombay were increased to slightly over 17 knots Bombay would be reached on the thirteenth day, and they hope that the Government of India will press for that rate of speed. The committee further point out that with a speed of 19 1-4 knots Bombay would be reached on the twelfth day, but they recognise the improbability of any of the steamship companies who may be expected to tender, being able to maintain such speed with their present fleets. Newer and faster steamers would be required, and it would be necessary to allow time to build them. The expense of such an accelerated service would be large, but in the interests of the trade and the public generally the committee are of opinion that the State should not shrink from meeting it.

EWING AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

PETITION IN THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

At the High Court to-day, the firm of Ewing and Company, merchants filed a petition in the Insolvency Court. The liabilities are not stated but the assets are given at Rs. 1,14,000, including the value of Sir Allan Arthur's personal property. Sir Arthur was the head partner and till recently a member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE TIBET-SIKKIM MISSION.

It is reported that the members of the Tibet-Sikkim Mission have now all reached Khambajong, but there are no signs yet of the proper representation of Tibet and China. Major Bretherton, who is in charge of the mission's transport arrangements, leaves Darjeeling at the beginning of the week.

THE POONA BURGLARY CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

POONA, AUGUST 3.

The city burglary case, in which four Brahmin boys and one Purbhoo committed theft in the House of Mr. Athavle, a clerk in the Commissioner C. D's Office, came on for hearing to-day. Accused were found guilty by the Magistrate, who sentenced four of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the Purboo boy to nine months' hard labour.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. THE BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

POONA, AUGUST 3.

The annual cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Baronet Cricket Club—was commenced to-day at 2-40 in the afternoon, the ground being wet. The Gymkhana won the toss and went in first and made a total of 104 runs. The Baronet went in and made 43 runs for five wickets down. The match will be resumed to-morrow. The weather has cleared up. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Faviell, b Kapadia	9
Carroll, c Doctor, b Kapadia	12
Wallinger, c Kapadia, b Pavri	1
Weatherby, c Pavri, b Merhomjee	19
Macdonogh, b Merhomjee	16
Captain Raja, b Kapadia	3
Forsyth, c Raja (junior), b Pavri	21
Green, c Raja (senior), b Kapadia	6
Captain Turner, b Kapadia	3
Maitland Kirwan, not out	8
Colonel Hazelton, run out	4
Extras	2
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Kapadia	120	54	3	5
Pavri	78	22	4	2
Merhomjee	60	28	3	2

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

Dr. Pavri, c Faviell, b Macdonogh	7
Colahawalla, not out	16
Merhomjee, b Macdonogh	8
Masani, b Macdonogh	7
D M Raja (senior), c Weatherby, b Carroll	1
P J Cheney, b Carroll	0
Raja (junior), not out	2
Extras	2
Total (for 5 wickets)	43

A BOMBAY WALKING MATCH.

The members of the Bombay Improvement Trust have decided to hold a Walking Competition Match on Thursday, the 6th instant (weather permitting) The walk will cover a distance of a little over 6 miles. The route selected will be as follows:—Starting from Mahaluxmi Level Crossing, Haines Road, Love Grove, Hornby Vellard, Mahaluxmi Road, Tardeo Road, Beach Candy Road, French Bridge, then from French Bridge to Mathew Road, then along Queen's Road, and will finish at the south-east corner of the Marine Lines Maidan, opposite Lord Sandhurst's Statue. The first batch of competitors will leave the starting point at 4 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Rebsch, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, has consented to distribute the prizes.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Of the measures which come up at to-morrow's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Transfer of Property Bill is to settle a long vexed question as to registered documents taking priority over unregistered or optionally registered documents, especially in cases of mortgages, the general principle adopted being that all transfers of land effected by written instruments should be registered. The Poisons Regulations Bill empowers local Governments to restrict the importation and sale of poisons, and requires importers of white arsenic a chemical, which it appears is largely used in the hide trade to take out licences for what they bring into India. The only existing legislation upon the subject of poisons in India at present is a local Act of the Bombay Government which has never been very efficacious and will now probably be repealed. The Tariff Amendment Bill is to bring into operation the arrangement already announced as decided upon whereby the existing Sugar Countervailing Duties will remain in force for some time longer. The Extradition Bill which also comes up raises no new principles, but merely brings up to date the existing law upon this subject. It excludes the question of foreign jurisdiction which rests upon the prerogative of the Crown and has, therefore, hitherto been erroneously included in the Act. The Central Provinces Municipalities Bill is of purely provincial interest. It provides for the better regulation of local bodies in the Central Provinces. The reports in circulation to the effect that to-morrow's meeting of the Council will be made the occasion of authoritative statements regarding the South African Military charges and the extension of the office of the present Viceroy are based merely upon more or less intelligent surmise.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON OF BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 3.

The death of Mrs. Harrison, wife of Major H. C. V. Harrison, commanding 58th Battery, occurred here this morning as the result of enteric fever. She had been ill only a week and was only three months out from England.

THE UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

The annual Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India began here to-day, twelve delegates being present from various Planters' Association. The business of the Conference will last for a week.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS vs. THE CARABINIERS.

The opening match of the Bangalore Polo Tournament this afternoon produced little or no excitement, the usual crowd being absent, and the presence of fashionable people being affected by the death of Mr. Harrison. The weather was beautiful, but the ground was rather dusty. The team of the Durham Light Infantry having scratched the Carabiniers "A" team have W. O. so that only one match was played to-day between the Imperial Service Lancers of Mysore represented by Jemadar Nanjaraj Urs 1, Risaldar Murad Beg 2, Annaji Kadam 3, and Captain McQuhae, back; and the Carabiniers "B" team consisting of Captain Cole 1, Lieutenant Anketell Jones 2, Colonel Sprot 3, and Lieutenant Kennard, back. The Carabiniers were vastly outmatched by their opponents who kept the ball at their end of the ground all the time, ultimately winning by 5 goals and 5 subsidiaries to love. The game really excites no comment.

NAGAR NOTES.

During the past month rain has interfered with all out-of-door employments, including a polo tournament between four scratch teams of the station, which has had to be cancelled altogether. For those that can do without the sun the climate has been ideal. We have had plenty of rain for our first crops, and actually need sunshine for them. Plague has broken out in several detached parts of the district, but has been kept fairly well in hand so far.

We are hoping to welcome a cricket team from Dhulia within the next fortnight. Cricket practice has been going on regularly, and one or two in station matches have been played. We are looking forward to a picnic given by Colonel Wood of the Connaught Rangers at Salabat Khan's Tomb next Saturday. We hear also that a tennis tournament is being got up by the members of the Civil Service, and that there are hopes of a Nagar week early in September, if it can be so arranged as not to clash with Poona festivities.

The engagement of Miss M. E. Neal to Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., of Satara, has been announced this month. The wedding is expected to take place in December.

On the 24th there was a boxing tournament at the Rangers' theatre, remarkable for three knock outs in the first round. This untimely end stopped the contest between Corporal Blackman of the 10th Hussars and Corporal Hitchens of the Rangers—the local man going under to a tremendous punch on the jaw. The best fight of the evening was that between Lance-Corporal Phelan and Private MacManus for the Middle Weight Championship of the regiment, the former being judged winner after the 7th round. The audience did not agree with some of the judge's decisions, but it is not for the layman to criticise the expert.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President and Chairman of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, has sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—"The Council of the Association beg respectfully to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy in Council the unusually excited state of public feeling roused by the threatened imposition of further military charges in connection with the proposed Army Corps for South Africa. They venture to point out that the injustice and impolicy of the measure will have disastrous consequences on the public mind, and will affect the fair fame and lustre of the British prestige for justice. The Association were going to convene a public meeting but they give it up in deference to the universal desire for convening a public meeting through the Sheriff.

Mrs. P. J. Cassidy, wife of a New London, Conn., doctor, was run over by a wagon while on her way to see a baseball match and had her head cut open and her collar-bone broken. After having her injuries attended to Mrs. Cassidy insisted on seeing the match.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EMPIRE AND THE TARIFF.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Commenting on the recently-published correspondence between Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Richtofen, the German Foreign Minister, on the subject of tariff reprisals, the Berlin newspapers blame the German Minister for menacing Great Britain.

The organ of the Junkers, the aristocrat party in Prussia, considers that Baron Richtofen was guilty of a faux pas the effect of which is calculated to bring grist to Mr. Chamberlain's mill, and seriously to affect Germany's enormously preponderating export trade with Great Britain.

The "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung" says the German Foreign Minister's correspondence relating to Canada is extremely awkward, and shows that Germany has abandoned her policy of retaliation against Canada, and is practically asking Great Britain to close the discussion.

Several German newspapers emphasise the necessity of keeping Great Britain out of the quarrel by continuing to extend her favoured nation treatment, in order to induce her to allow Germany to fight the Colonies single-handed. It is pointed out that the Colonies would be unable to adhere to their preference policy if Great Britain did not make terms regarding her own.

A GERMAN POLITICIAN'S SUGGESTION.

Herr Eugene Richter, the leader of the People's Party in the German Reichstag, suggests that Germany should conclude special commercial treaties with those Colonies which give Great Britain the benefit of a preferential tariff.

MR. RITCHIE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Speaking on the 17th inst., at the Mansion House Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it rested with those who were urging fiscal changes, to show that they were necessary or desirable.

A WOMAN'S FREE TRADE UNION.

A Woman's Free Trade Union has been formed with Mrs. Herbert Gladstone as President, to oppose the imposition of taxes on food.

FREE TRADE ESSAYS.

Sir William Harcourt, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Mr. Augustine Birrell and other prominent Liberals are writing a series of essays on the fiscal question, which the Eighty Club publish weekly.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE REMOUNT QUESTION.

Replying to a question, Lord Stanley said that Colonel Benson, the newly-appointed Inspector General of Remounts, had been directed to make his department capable of expansion in war time. Six purchasing Officers were to be appointed for England and others for the Colonies and abroad.

THE BRITISH WAR DEBT.

SPEECH BY MR. RITCHIE.

Mr. C. T. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at the bankers' and merchants dinner on the 17th at the Mansion House, said a debt of £160,000,000 still remained in connection with the war. He hoped this would be extinguished in 12 years by the operation of the sinking fund. The country was prosperous, and British Consols were still the world's pre-eminent security.

THE EMPIRE EDUCATION LEAGUE.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ORGANISATION.

Lord Meath, Lord Strathcona, Sir Gilbert Parker and the leading Public schoolmasters, have directed public attention to the Education League of the Empire. This organisation, it is pointed out, has been designed to promote reciprocal education throughout the Empire, and is already in working operation in Canada, South Africa, South Australia, and New Zealand.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

THE REPORT STAGE CLOSED.

In the House of Commons on the 17th inst., the report stage of the Irish Land Bill was closed. Mr. Tim Healy, Nationalist Member for North Louth, congratulated Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was in charge of the Bill, upon the skill and courage which he had displayed in conducting the Bill through the House.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

BOTHA AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.

There is great indignation, both in Cape Colony and in the Transvaal even among the Dutch, against Mr. Botha, in consequence of his letter which recently appeared in the "Times." Extremists are advocating the deportation of the ex-Commandant-General. The more moderate section, however, think an exposure of Mr. Botha's statements will suffice to meet the case.

THE EDUCATION OF THE DUTCH.

Mr. Brink, a Dutch member of the Transvaal Legislative Council replying to Mr. Botha's allegations against the present educational system of the Colony, declares that the Dutch children are more thoroughly taught now than ever.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.

The Paris "Temps" states that if Great Britain will concede France a practicable route to Lake Chad, in Central Africa, it will be possible to settle the Newfoundland foreshore question and other international difficulties.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

AN ALLEGED TRANSFER OF ISLANDS.

The "Daily Mail" states that nothing is known in Paris of the alleged transfer of French possessions in the Eastern Pacific to the United States. The removal of French troops from Tahiti is, it is stated, the result of a cyclone on the island of Paumotu, and is devoid of political meaning.

A NEW ZEALAND RUMOUR.

A rumour which is current in official circles, says a Wellington correspondent, and which is said to have emanated from the French Colony of Papete, states that France intends to hand her possessions in the Eastern Pacific over to America. The French troops that are stationed at Tahiti are said to have been removed as a preliminary to this step. No mention has been made of the terms or of any probable exchange of territory.

AN OCEAN-GOING SCHOOL.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

Next year the educational ship "Young America" will start on her first voyage of 12,000 miles, says a New York correspondent, carrying a number of cadets, who will undergo a preparatory full-year course for a university education. She is a sea-going fully-rigged steel ship of 2,600 tons, and is provided with every modern requirement. This novel enterprise has the support of many prominent financiers and also, it is said, of President Roosevelt. Particular attention will be given to foreign languages, history, and political economy. The four years' cruising will take the students to nearly every part of the world. They will go ashore in all the large cities to pursue their studies, but will live on board the ship.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CRICKET TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

MIDDLESEX AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

AMERICA CUP NOTES.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Despite statements to the contrary, no invitations to players to take part in the Australian tour were issued by the M. C. C. until after the receipt of the cablegram from the Cricket Associations of Australia last week. Until that message was received the authorities would not have been justified in approaching players. The rate of remuneration is to be uniform, £300 being the fee with expenses and washing—a rather curious example of the whole not necessarily including the part, for washing is, in some sort, a personal expense which may vary from player to player. In addition to expenses, the players have, we understand, been promised a bonus should the tour turn out a financial success, so that this extra reward is strictly conditional. The fee is on the whole, ample. It practically means, so we gather from chats with players who have made the Australian trip that each player will make about £200 clear out of the tour—a very fair return from an educative trip that combines hard work with enjoyment, business with pleasure, to quite an exceptional degree. In the case of youngsters, at least, this represents a very good winter's work, apart altogether from the oportunity afforded of seeing the world and enlarging the mind by the grand cricket tour. Players have before now gone out for less, but with the same promise of a bonus—a promise, however, in no case fulfilled in the past. This was always due, so say the Players, to the excessive expenses of the Amateurs and to the big payments made in certain cases to Amateurs who only deserved the title by courtesy. In an official side, care will doubtless be taken to avoid all such abuses and it is certain that a fair share of any surplus will, by way of bonus be given to every professional who goes out. Those who understand what the Australian tour means are emphatic in declaring that the success of a side depends as much upon the character of the men selected as upon their cricketing abilities. The tour is not all cricket. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon such a delicate subject, but the point raised is clearly of the utmost importance. All our defeats in Australia have not been due to inferior cricket or cricketing ability. This is inner history, but its lesson cannot for that reason be ignored. A Reuter telegram from Melbourne states that the arrangements for the visit of an English team to Australia under the auspices of the M. C.C have now been definitely made.

The bowling of the team is a problem. Much will depend upon whether Hirst will be able to bowl fast, but this is said to be doubtful Braund, should again be successful; while if Rhodes meets a wicket to his liking, a lively time will ensue E. M. Dowson would presumably be taken for his batting, but he is a clever "diddler," and it is the man with a head that gets wickets in Australia. A fast bowler is badly needed. Lockwood is the last of the great fast bowlers and he will probably be considered too uncertain a quantity to take. Buckenham and W. Brearley have been doing good work, but neither seems quite fine enough to bowl Australians out on their own native health. Barnes might be taken, and, if he is not really fast there is the consolation that the Australians themselves have now no "slinger" since Jones has declined. A really representative body of English cricketers should perhaps consist of P. F. Warner, A. C. MacLaren, G. L. Jessop, E. M. Dowson, G. W. Beldam, C. J. Burnup, C. B. Fry, K. S. Ranjitsinghji, Hirst Rhodes, Tyldesley, Braund, Strudwick, Lilley, Hayward, Knight, Barnes. Some of these will probably be unable to make the journey, but at least the M.C.C can be relied on to do the selecting as well as any other body in the world.

It is a sad Surrey without its Abel, and his absence will make up a host of memories. One by one famous names drop out for cricket—old batsmen, hitters, stickers, to bowlers fast and slow—and leave cricket the poorer by their loss. Many yet do its ost coloured hues to cricketers of another thirty, and it seems that good days can equal the old days, when "W.G." led the van for England. A Lord's hyp into the idea that "Stoddy" broke"; at the Oval they talk of Lohmann's catches, and finish up with a "Ah! those were the times!" Other men rise up and hit very hard and play very scientifically and catch very cleverly, but one misses sadly the old figures and the familiar mannerisms. There is no reason to believe that Abel has gone for good. He may only be absent for a week or two, or only for this season, but the little man with the rolling gait had become very much a part of cricket, and of Surrey cricket especially. He is the last of the Old Guard: Rowley, W. W. Read, Wood, Shuter, Key—one by one they dropped out of Surrey cricket while he went on his way taking his hundreds as often as not, a veteran with a youth's figure and a youth's speed. There was nothing exhilarating about his game perhaps, but he was seldom wearisome even in his slowest moods. His was fine cricket all the time, even if he did not always keep his bat straight, even if he did sometimes retire an inch or two towards short leg. The Oval crowd sighed like one man when he went for less than 50, and it will be a great day there when "Bob-b." comes back to the fold.

Middlesex's chance for championship honours has been materially increased by their win over Surrey. With more than half the season gone they are still undefeated, so that they will require not a little catching. On the form they displayed against Surrey they would appear to be quite good enough for anyone. Their victory has due to sheer merit. Beldam, Eosanquet, and Trott were the three heroes, but nearly everyone bore a welcome hand. Warner helped to lay a good foundation in the first inning and he made his runs when Lockwood was bowling at his best. Then when a collapse had set in and things were going from bad to worse, Rawlin, sturdy old veteran, and J. H. Hunt got together and stemmed the tide. Middlesex are an uncommon team. Two or three "pros" to bowl, five brilliant amateurs of great renown, and the rest of the team gathered almost haphazard, it would seem from among the clubmen of the country—such is and always has been Middlesex. At one time a typical Middlesex amateur was supposed to be a brilliant batsman, no bowler, and a slovenly field. It was only when he had a bat in his hand that he shown. But all that is altered now. The Middlesex amateurs are still brilliant batsmen—but some of them can bowl uncommonly well, and as for their fielding—well, are they not top of the championship table?

From one or two facts, writes a New York correspondent on June 29, which will not be noticed in any American paper, foreigners can judge for themselves as to what is going to happen in the races for the America Cup. In the challenger's first Sandy Hook trial with Shamrock I. on Saturday a most eloquent performance was given. In a run home from the outer turning point, estimated at twelve miles, the challenger beat Shamrock I. about nine minutes. The challenger of 1899 runs before the wind as exactly parallel with Columbia as two boats ever proceeded. Blow high or blow low, the result is about the same, the lead being alternated by the wind draughts only. In a similar wind Reliance beat Columbia, while running full fifteen miles on the same course, about 2 min. 43 sec. In to-day's race at Newport Reliance beat Columbia in the fifteen-mile run home, and under a good breeze most of the way, 2 min. 15 sec. Therefore it can be said with certainty that in any wind in which the thirty miles of the Cup course can be sailed in the time limit, the most to be expected of Reliance is that she will beat Columbia, while running fifteen miles, by something not exceeding 2 min. 50 sec. Compare this with a "beat" of nine minutes in twelve miles, and there can be no room for doubt that the challenger will, in running, get away from Reliance so fast that she can afford, if need be, to lose something in the windward work. But will she lose anything in the windward work? This point is not yet been put to proof on measured courses and between fixed marks; but there was little doubt

left after Saturday's trial. I calculated that if the beat out and return had been a full thirty miles, the, challenger would have won by over twenty minutes. Captain Haff, who sailed two defenders to victory, admitted that under these conditions she would have won by at least eighteen minutes. Now let us see what Reliance is worth as shown in to-day's contest, which was the first race in which there seemed to be some desire to let Columbia push her in a seaway, though I do not for a moment suppose that Columbia was sailed at her best all the way. Columbia went immediately to the front, and in a luffing match which then ensued with Reliance, she had the best of it. In fact, she could have kept Reliance under her lee for ever. However, in the way the game is being played, Reliance turned the 15-mile windward mark slightly in the lead, her elapsed time being 1 min. 54 sec. better than Columbia's. Suppose this result is a genuine one, how do things look for windward work? In her racing here, in 1899, the first Shamrock was reported, after three completed contests to have finished ahead, and Lawson's history of the cup says that "in breezeless than five miles an hour Shamrock I. went the faster."

Though everything seems to point to an average grouse year on the Scottish moors as a whole, there is no doubt that there has been an outbreak of disease in certain districts. The two chief grouse counties, Perth and Inverness, are quite free from this scourge, while a similar remark applies to Caithness, Argyll and other counties. On certain moors of Peebless-shire, Selkirk, and Starling, however, many birds have died from disease, while there have also been outbreaks on a few Ayrshire moors. In the far North the only county affected has been Sutherland. There has been considerable mortality from disease in Dumfries-shire, though in this instance the virulence and extent of the disorder have been somewhat exaggerated. Grouse disease, both as to its inception and spread, is such a mysterious malady that, in the light of our present knowledge, it is quite impossible to assign any reason for this somewhat sudden outbreak. In Ayrshire, for example, all had gone well until June, and a season above the average was expected. April, May, and June are essentially the "disease" months, so that the late appearance of the epidemic pointed to its equally early disappearance. The infectious pneumonia which we call grouse disease is of course most insidious, and though laboratory experiments seem to point to very close contact being necessary for its spread, the reverse is the case on the moor. It appears without warning, often without any apparent cause. Lack of food, both in quality and quantity, is decidedly a predisposing cause, but as a whole the subject is not one that admits of dogmatic statement, and in spite of the researches of Dr. Klein and others there is still great difference of opinion on the matter. It is undoubtedly less common than it was before 1870, and this fact, as there are more grouse now than then, seems to give the death-blow to the theory that over-stocking by itself is a sufficient cause. On the other hand, the fact that the moors now carry a greater head and that there is less disease seems to warrant the conclusion that the scientific system of burning the heather, by ensuring an earlier and better supply of the common he ther or ling, on which grouse mainly feed, has helped to make the disease less common. In a year in which the heather on certain moors is rank, and young wholesome heather scarce, the birds are assuredly more liable to the disease than under more favourable conditions. The subject admit of much speculative theorizing. In Yorkshire and the North of England grouse have nested well, and, though the broods are rather below the average in number, the young birds are exceptionally strong on the wing. Indeed, by the end of June some of the coveys were fit for the gun. Latest reports from Scotland do not mention any further spread of disease, while in Perthshire birds have rarely done better. It is now certain that as a whole 1903 will be a good grouse year, except on those moors on which there has been disease and on those lying very high. The latter are confined to certain counties, while the number of moors affected by disease is strictly limited, though the moors lie in many counties.

Oxford had very little difficulty in defeating Cambridge in the inter 'Varsity Lawn Tennis contest at Queen's, both singles and doubles going in their favour at seven matches to two. F. W. Argyle was the only one of the losers who showed more than ordinary skill, and it is perhaps a pity that F. A. Wilding, who defeated F. W. Payan at Sheffield on level terms, was not given a place in the team. W. C. Crawley, the Oxford captain, came through the match unbeaten either in singles or doubles. He plays a very sound and attractive game, and among his recent achievements is the capture of a set from H. S. Mahony at the Reading tournament. At this meeting Mahony and Miss W. Logburst took the single events, but A. Ford and W. C. Crawley won the double, easily disposing of Mahony and Major in the final. E. R. Allen won the open event at Epsom, and with his brother, his doubles from "owe 30 3," after defeating F. D. Robinson and E. Gwynne-Evans (rec 2 6) in the final. Sheffield produced similar results, the twin brothers taking both open events between them. Payn does not appear to have been in quite his best form, and was early put out in all events, but Wilding placed both the singles and doubles handicaps to his credit. The Kent championships resulted in victories for H.L. Doherty, who, having won three times in succession, now keeps the singles cup, and for Miss C. M. Wilson, who displaces Miss Douglass, this year's lady champion. At Ashley L. J. West and Miss Garfit won the singles events, while Miss Thwaites, Miss Jacksbury, and Miss A. Willcocks, of this neighbourhood, all got into prize rounds. The inter-county competition for ladies resulted in a close final between Northumberland, who were represented, among others, by Miss Robb, Miss Kendal, and Miss Hunter, and Middlesex. The latter also had a very strong six including Mrs. Greville, Mrs. Horncastle, and the Misses Douglass, and just secured a victory, in the last round only, by five matches to four. As Lancashire were only defeated by Northumberland by a similar score, in an earlier round, they should feel encouraged to try their luck again next season.

At the annual meeting of the Northern Rugby Football Union, Mr. H. Smith, of Widnes, moved the adoption of the twelve-aside rule. He contended that it would improve the game Speaking of the final tie at Leeds last season, Mr. Smith said that nobody was satisfied with it as a game of football, except, perhaps, the players and supporters of Halifax, the winning side. It had been said that such a change as that which was now proposed would destroy the traditions of Rugby football, but he pointed out that when the Rugby game was first started, twenty players figured on each side. As to the argument that the game would become fast for the players, he lied that the backs, and particularly the wing three-quarters, would often very well do with a little more work. If it were true that the referee would find it impossible to follow the game—a statement he denied—then those referees must stand down for young and faster men. Another objection was that it would affect forward play. He sincerely hoped it would, because forwar play had for some considerable time been going from bad to worse. Personally he was convinced that the reduction in the number of players was imperative, and he had no hesitation in saying that the twelve a side game was the game of the future.— (Applause.) A three fourths majority was not obtained, and the motion was lost.

THE object of postponing Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council until Tuesday appears to have been to make time for the introduction by the Finance Member of a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act. It is understood that the Bill in question has reference to the countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar.

IN an order just issued, the Mysore Government "regret to observe that in several cases of offences under the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation, reported from the Shimoga District, there has been very inordinate delay on the part of the local Police officers in taking action. Such delays, it is obvious, detract from the deterrent effect of prosecutions, where they do not render it inadvisable to institute prosecutions altogether; and for this, if for no other, reason the Inspector-General of Police will insist on such cases being dealt with promptly and take due notice of any laxity."

THE STRONG TALE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Smoky chimneys and rickshaws, an interminable plexus of streets, every house a shop, every stream a river, street barrows and steam whistles, the hum of the cicadæ (which couldn't hum if they tried poor things, their sounds being quite two octaves too high) are something to look upon.

And would you believe it? After the incidents of the morning which led to our undignified retreat and our taking shelter at a hill-top pension, the Taipan sat and glowered with disapproval at the antics of a little crowd of second-class American trotting like ourselves. "I can love any man but an American," said Dr. Johnson. And we can really sympathise with him. George Washington Ulysses D. Bonaventure Smyth of Michilimakinac Ill., U. S. A., after chucking a little Geisha under the chin, sat in the middle of the dining-table and in a voice sepulchrally hoarse, began:—

"The banjo I can strum a bit,
And try to make things hum a bit,
With echoes of the latest comic song,
It smacks of Carolina,
Of dark and dusky Dinah,
Sugar-cane and coon and cotton song.
Pynka-pong."

If it had been original or rendered with approximate accuracy, the performance would not have been without merit. But the Taipan refused to be quieted and there might have been another shindy had I not opportunely read the King's message to the American nation.

I suggested palaces and temples and tried to lead the conversation to bronzes and bonzes, to gilded pillars, lotuses and lots of things besides, but it was no use. Cranes and pine-tries palled, haunts of ancient peace and poetry and happy combinations of the purifying and exalting influences of art and nature only raised his ire.

So we tried him with a sudden revelation of a bit of landscape gardening, such as you see in rear of every tea-house, an every-day conjuring trick, by the way, but he thought it lovely. We patted his head and left him safely slumbering while we strolled forth to see a temple. I would say pretty things of it, but Japan has been praised with an indiscriminate prodigality that has already begun to pall and over-loaded encomiums not merely cloy the palate, they foster a growing vanity.

Do you know who said that? I asked of Smithson.

"Somebody who found his Pegasus hamstrung. I expect; for all that about 'the ill service rendered to Japan by the publication of the last work which has been dedicated to her charms by a well-known writer and poet'; is tommy-rot—for the simple reason that they never read it."

"Oho! Lese majeste!"—said I.

"Lese fiddlesticks," said he.

And the subject drifted off to pink azaleas, beautiful bronzes and bald-headed bonzes till you begin to wonder why no mention is made of Satsuma, of chrysanthemums, and you ask about the bright colours of the Kioto girls. Somebody once said, (another journalist of sorts I believe) that a peacock is nothing to a Kioto girl out for the day, that she imitates a parroquet in bright reds and violets greens and yellows all at the same time and eight out of ten of the girls one meets are pretty. Why nothing of this?

Ah, why indeed?

"Same old reason, dear boy," replied Smithson. "Lend me your ears. There is a little thing here; but my own. It is brief and it is appropriate. It is

A SONG OF THE YANKEE'S MARGATE.

Nagasaki's Newcastle,
And Newcastle is Naga—
Saki's anywhere you like
Excepting Ahmednaga.
Ahmednagar's Ahmed's town,
'Abad is Ahmed's city,
Kyoto is Ulverston
But nothing near so pretty.
(Chorus.) With a Whack fol lol.

Hiogo is We-o-go—
And sail for Yokohama,
"Harm her?" "Never I," says he;
"She's much too dear a charmer."
Oyuchasa' is her name,
For short, I call her Anna;
She plays upon the samisen,
The oboe, the pianner,
The dulcimer and tambouren;
Her voice is high sopranner;
(Chorus.) Singing Whack fol lol.

She lives in Simonoseki,
Upon the sea that's Inland;
(In winter it's as cold as ice,
It makes you think of Finland;)
The water's deep and clear and blue
Like many of her toggses,
She dances like a fairy thing,
Upon her little frogses—
(Chorus.) Singing Whack fol lol.

I'm gwine to wed my Jappy bride,
As Edwin did his Tama,
She's twice a hundred thousand yen
A geisha, not an amah.
And when we're tied we'll speed away
By railway-train or tonga
We'll say Good-bye to Tokyo,
We won't stay any longa
(Chorus.) Singing Whack fol lol.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Andrews Lt W
Banerji Mrs
Barton Mr W
Bennett Lt J H
Bailey Capt and Mrs G
Bond Capt R E
Boulton Capt H
Bucha Mr J H
Burden Lt W
Bateson Mr H
Bogett Capt S
Bennet Lt W L
Chapman Lt I
Corron Mr A
Dowes Mr H
Dring Mrs W R
Davies Mr J
Emerson Mrs
Fagan Major M F
Grimshaw Capt S B
Hardy Mrs R J
Hallam Mr and Mrs F
Hill Col
Jenkins Mr J L
Janmahomed Mr H J
Lake Mr B L
Lacey Mrs
MacNeill Mr J
Mortimer Col H B
Myers Mr D B
Murray Mr A R
Montague Major A H
Main Mr J
Napier Mr A S
Polegdester Mrs and infant
Prior Mr Edward
Rees Mr and Mrs and infant
Speos Col J C B
Stewart Lt J M V
Scott Rev T
Tyler Mr
Thompson Mr and Mrs and child
Wrixon Miss
Webb Capt A L
Williams Lt R M
Winward Mr W

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the payment to Mr. M. Macauliffe, late of the Indian Civil Service, of Rs. 5,000, as a subscription in advance towards the cost of publishing his translation of the Adi Granth. In return for this Mr. Macauliffe is expected to furnish the Government of India with 40 copies of his work.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE INDIAN MAJLIS, CAMBRIDGE.

ANNUAL DINNER.

SPEECH BY SIR H. COTTON.

THE Annual Dinner of the Indian Majlis was held at the Masonic Hall, Cambridge, on Saturday, June 6th, the President Mr. Prosanto Kumar Sen, St. John's College, being in the chair. Covers were laid for forty-five. The Hall was very tastefully decorated by Messrs. Baden Lilley & Co., the colours of the Majlis, light-blue and gold, being very much in evidence. The chief guests of the evening were Sir Henry J.S. Cotton and Dr. Courtenay S. Kenny (Downing College). Others present at the Dinner were:—Messrs. J.C. Arnold, President, Cambridge Union Society; S.C. Sen, President, Sukha Samiti, London Sham-ul Ulams, S. A. Bilgrami; G. Gardner-Brown Professor Aligrah College; S.S. Hossin Ex-President Indian Majlis; F. A. Obeysekere, Ex-President Indian Majlis; H. I. Verma, Ex-President; Indian Majlis; Z. U. Ahmed, Ex-President; Indian Majlis; S.L. Hussain, Vice-President, Indian Majlis; G.R. Reddy, Secretary Indian Majlis; S.C. Mallic, Musical Secretary, Indian Majlis; H.M.A. Ali, H.A. Webb, P. Appasamy, M.N. Basu, V.P. Valdia, M.R. Dixit, D.L. Cohen, G. Ray, S.K. Ghose, S.C. Goho, M.H. Hasan, M.M. Hyder Beg, M. Ismail Khan, J.W.D. Sojsa, G.L. Mandar, Manohar Lal, M. Pal Choudhuri, B.L. Mitter, S.R.K. Pandit, R.N. Ray, D.R. Sawhny, M.C. Sen, N.C. Sen, S.P. Sen, F.R. Benmayaks, and H.K. Singh.

Sir Henry Cotton on rising to propose the toast of India, said:—I rise to propose the toast of India, your mother country and my own adopted home. (cheers) where I lived 35 years, where I have left behind me troops of friends and to which I am bound by obligations I can never adequately discharge. The India of to-day is vastly changed from the country it was when I first set foot on its shores. It is said that India is a congeries of nations, an assemblage of unsympathetic and diverse castes, tribes and races. There is no doubt a truth in this description but an influence has been at work during the past generation which is serving to unite conflicting interests and to weld together the various communities in India into a common nation. (hear, hear) This great influence is the product of English education, and the basis of India's growing unity is the spread of the English language. (hear, hear) The conflict of tongues was an insuperable obstacle to unity. That obstacle has now been overcome and it is the greatest glory of English statesmen that they have endowed India with the inestimable boon of English education. It was one of the most distinguished of Cambridge men, Lord Macaulay, (cheers) who went to India in a most responsible position at the early age of 33 and who with the cordial support of Lord William Bentinck wrought a memorable work which will never be forgotten by grateful Indians. (cheers) The foundations were then securely laid and a noble structure has been raised on them. It is through the medium of English education and the English language that Parsees and Mahrattas, Brahmins of Madras and Baboos of Bengal, Sikhs of the Punjab, and Pandits of Kashmir are now able to unite and confer together upon common interests which concern them all. This is the principal change the greatest influence that has pervaded India during the second half of the last century.

This influence finds expression in the English Press (cheers,) I mean in the newspapers conducted in English by Indian gentlemen. (cheers). I can remember when there were only one or two Indian papers conducted in English in Bengal and I am not sure that there were any in other parts of India. Look now at their number! I do not hesitate to say that the Indian Press, carried on in the English language, is now a powerful agency and a potent instrument in the dissemination of opinion. (hear, hear) Its position is now assured and within the last few years its power has enormously extended. We owe this very largely to the present Viceroy, (hear hear) than whom no one is more sensitive to public criticism. It is not too much to say that he has recognised the Press as a kind of constitutional opposition in India. You cannot have failed to observe the marked degree to which Lord Curzon's speeches and action have been directly aimed as suggestions and criticisms emanating from the Indian Press. There could have been nothing more stimulating to the Indian publicist than such notice. It is in the Indian Press that the national sentiment finds expression. The unanimity of its views is striking and complete. The "Hindu" of Madras, the "Bengali" of Calcutta, the "Tribune" of Lahore, the "Indian People" of Allahabad, to mention only a few of the representative organs of opinion, all strike one note and illustrate the tendency towards patriotic and national aspirations. (cheers). Side by side with the Indian Press, there is working the organisation known as the National Congress, (applause). This organisation is avowedly national in its name and scope I have followed its proceedings with great interest. It has sat for eighteen annual sessions and its proceedings have been marked by great ability and common sense. The last meeting was illuminated by a speech from its President, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, one of the most brilliant orators I have ever heard. You have not had the good fortune to hear him at Cambridge but a few years ago he electrified the Oxford Union by one of his speeches. The Press and the Congress work together in the formation of a national sentiment which is spreading throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is sometimes said that our authority in India rests on the sword. This is not literally true for there is no system of regular repression. The sword has no occasion to come into play, for there is no resistence. A great deal too much is attributed to this theory of the sword. Our authority rests absolutely and completely on the justice of our rule and on the sympathy of England towards India. (applause). This question of sympathy is at the root of the matter. I have been preaching this in public and private during my stay in India and I hope I may say without arrogance that I have endeavoured to practise what I preach. I have had my reward. I can never forget the kindness of the people when I left India. There were manifestations of kindness from all parts of the country. At every important Railway Station I passed on my way I was met by gentlemen, many of whom I had never seen before, who came to bid me farewell. Even at Bombay I was greeted by a multitude of people. To recall these things may seem egotistic on my part (No No) but I refer to them because they show the gratitude and warm-heartedness of the Indian people. It encourages me when I reflect how little I had done for them. It is true that I was in a manner pushed to the front by circumstances; but these demonstrations were in no sense due to the position I held in India, they were entirely and absolutely in recognition of my sympathy. (hear, hear). I am afraid there are not many among you who are going out as members of the Indian Civil Service, but I would fain hope that the stimulus of the recognition I received may act as an inducement and encouragement to others to follow in my footsteps. (cheers.) Instead of a congeries of nations which India was and in a sense is still it is gradually growing into a vast empire with common sentiments of interest and patriotism. Let us think of its future and familiarise ourselves with the conception which the realisation of a national spirit involves. John Bright who took a larger interest in Indian affairs than any other great statesmen of his time foresaw the day—him and destined though it might be—when India would become a federation of free and separate states, placed on a fraternal footing with our great self-governing colonies, under the ægis of Great Britain (loud cheers). This is the forecast of the future I would hold before you: it is the direction in which we are tending and English education has given life to this conception in India itself. We have no occasion to suppress the provincial feeling which is natural and perhaps uppermost among all of us, but the conviction of a great national future has firmly taken root and above all you know that you are all Indians and members of one Indian Empire. Those who interest themselves in India's future should meditate on this conception and the consequences it involves in the ultimate destinies of India. It is not by attempting to rule directly that we in England can do our duty to India. The details of administration must be left in the hands of those who are on the spot and at the helm of affairs. But it is the function of all to aid in the formation of conviction on the general policy which should guide the Government. There are many such general principles on which I might dwell and though I have detained you long (No. No) and had not intended to prolong my speech I am encouraged by your applause to offer one or two observations in conclusion on one of these general principles which is now attracting much attention, I mean the separation of judicial and executive duties in the same person. The present system of the Civil Service was organised more than 100 years ago with great skill and ability by Lord Cornwallis. It has stood the test of a long trial. But it is no longer adequate to the needs of the present day and the time has come when large and radical reforms must be introduced. The growth of education and the advance of civilisation demand a form of administration which is less autocratic and more representative. Our policy should be to admit those one and in many parts of India it would be an act of folly to introduce any change in the system of concentrating power in the hands of a single individual. But methods which were appropriate a hundred years ago, or even half a century ago, are no longer applicable to the advanced portions of the country. In such tracts at least there is no reason why we should continue to entrust judicial powers to persons, who are too young to exercise them properly. I know of no other country where the powers of a magistrate are exercised by young men of two or three and twenty. The time has surely come when over the greater part of India those persons only should be vested with judicial powers whose age training and experience afford a guarantee for the proper exercise of authority. The remedy lies in the complete separation of the judicial from the executive service. The Civil Service should be recruited for executive offices only and judicial appointments should be reserved as they are in other countries, for members of the legal profession who are trained to undertake the duties attaching to them. The civilian judge never has a proper grounding in law and the whole training of an Indian Civilian unfits him for judicial work. Trained lawyers, both English and Indian, are now available in ample numbers, and recruitment for the judicial service should now be made from their ranks. The judiciary ought to be subordinate to the highest judicial authority, and there ought to be no interchange between judicial and executive posts. The great principles on which we should insist is the judicial and executive hierarchies should be completely distinct from one another. These proposals may not be popular in England where they will reduce the recruitment for the Civil Service, but their adoption is urgently necessary in India as an essential condition for the better administration of Justice. (Prolonged cheers).

The toast was responded to by Shamsul Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami of Hyderabad.

The alma mater was proposed by Mr. Paul Appasamy (Emmanuel College) of Madras.

Dr. Kenny in responding for the 'Varsity dwelt on the great difference which the presence of Indian students in Cambridge had made in the character of the University. Cambridge of yore was narrow and orthodox. The Cambridge of to-day was cosmopolitan. This was not a little due to the Indian students, who with others from various parts of the world were helping to broden the view of the Englishman. In his undergraduate days he had come across what was perhaps the first batch of Indian students at Cambridge amongst whom he had met men he had learnt to esteem. Not a few of them had since attained distinction in their respective spheres. India was then mourning for one of the greatest of them Mr. Justice Mahmud. He particularly remembered a certain motion in the Cambridge Union brought forward by Mr. Mahmud which created considerable interest in matters Indian. It was a striking fact that in India all differences were gradually being sunk in one national feeling. The growing spirit of unity among Indians of which Sir Henry Cotton had made mention was nowhere more evident than at this University and in the Majlis which could boast of members from all parts of India.

ALLEGED NON-DELIVERY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court to-day, heard the suit instituted by Haji Oosman Aba against Dada Aba, in which the former prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,842 with interest and costs. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Valdya, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Mobilal, represented the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that in September, 1900, the s.s. Dominico Balduino arrived in Bombay bringing 2,500 baskets of Italian potatoes consigned to him by his agents from Naples. The captain gave him delivery of 2,193 baskets and represented that 307 baskets had become rotten, and the same were thrown overboard. Plaintiff had since discovered that the defendant in collusion with the captain and other officers obtained delivery of the goods and sold the same and appropriated the money to his own use. The goods were obtained wrongfully, and the plaintiff charged the defendant that he was bound to pay to the plaintiff the value of the goods. The defendant, the plaintiff said, failed to pay although he at first promised to settle the claim.

The defendant denied having taken delivery of the plaintiff's goods in collusion with the captain. He said that certain baskets of potatoes were consigned, to him by his agent, but he received delivery of 393 baskets and the remaining 107 baskets were not delivered to him as the goods had become rotten during the voyage. He had at no time promised to settle the plaintiff's claim and without prejudice to his defence; he said that, if at all delivery was given to him of the plaintiff's goods the latter should hold responsible the Florio and Rubattino United Company, or the Dock authorities, and not the defendant. He asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

After the case had proceeded to a certain stage, it was by direction of the court adjourned for a week for the production of certain correspondence.

HINDU BURNING AND BURIAL GROUNDS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE annual report of the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds, Walkeshwar, states that the Managing Committee accepted the tender for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes of Mr. Nagindas Bhaidas Mehta, who agreed to pay Rs. 10,101 per annum i. e., Rs. 1,101 more than what the contractor for the year ending 31st December 1902 had paid. He also agreed to pay Rs. 40 per month for rent of the firewood depot and sheds as usual. With regard to the stand pipes the Committee in the first instance was for having a separate connection with the main pipe on the Queen's Road, that the stand pipes may be charged with sufficient pressure of water and work more sufficiently than at present. But when the Committee found, that, that was impracticable unless they chose to render themselves liable for water tax, from which they are at present exempted, they in consultation with their Engineer, proposed to raise the level of the storage tank. The old pokharan referred to in their last report, has been reopened and converted into a well so as to serve the purpose of the stand pipes whenever the latter fail to give a sufficient supply of water. The well will have a water wheel or pulleys to facilitate the process of drawing water from it. The Committee also report the completion of the flight of steps in the Back Bay Foreshore, which they had asked the City Improvement Trust to build for them. These are now being used by mourners. The Committee's properties at Sonspur and at Walkeshwar are in good order, having recently been repaired. The statement of bodies disposed of at the Committee's Burning Grounds, shows that 9732 corpses of Hindus, Marathas Hindus and 3590 of Gazaradi Hindus, males, females and infants were either burnt or buried. The balance on the 31st December 1902 was as follow:—3 per cent Government Promissory Notes, Rs. 2,000; 3½ per cent Government Promissory Notes, Rs. 24,500; 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 8,000; Cash in the Bank of Bombay Rs. 527 As, 15 Ps, 2; Cash on hand, Rs. 230 As. 7 Ps. 8; Total, Rs. 35,283 As, 6 Ps. 10.

TO AVENGE KING ALEXANDER.

CHARGES AGAINST KING PETER.

THE "Gil Blas" publishes an article entitled 'The truth about the drama at Belgrade," in which the writer, M. Prevignaud, openly accuses the present King of having been the leader in the Servian conspiracy. The leader in the plot, he says, was at Geneva: it was Karageorgevitch. He it was who, through his secretary, gave the order for the assassination. The author of the article also states that M. Tcharkoff, the Russian Minister, who might have prevented the crime and who did not do so, ought to be regarded as one of the accomplices. M. Prevignand then cites the names of the officers with whom lies the responsibility for the mutilation of the bodies of the King and Queen. He also gives details of the origin of the plot and of the manner in which it was carried out.

A Bukarest newspaper reports that in a small Servian town near the Roumanian frontier, a lieutenant has been imprisoned for having uttered threats against Colonel Maschin, one of the ringleaders in the conspiracy against the late dynasty. An examination of the officer's house resulted in the discovery of documents showing that twelve Servian officers were forming a league in order to avenge the death of King Alexander.

Much comment has been excited by the fact that at a Te Deum, sung in the Church of Kretuiescu on Sunday on the occasion of the name day of the King of Servia, not a single Roumanian official was present nor any foreign diplomatist or consul; the congregation being composed of a few casual worshippers.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS IN THE FAR EAST.

PORT ARTHUR CONFERENCE ENDS.

JAPANESE despatches are optimistic on the subject of the port Arthur conference, but opinion in Peking (says Reuter's correspondent) is gloomy on account of persistent reports of Russian activity on the Yalu River, also owing to the statement of the Korean Legation that China will not consent and that the Koreans themselves are unable to open Antung (?) to trade on account of Russian objections. The belief is that unless evacuation takes place soon, the acts of belligerent Russian on the Ya-lu will precipitate a conflict, as it is understood that Japan regards the continuation of encroachment on the Ya-lu as a casus belli.

A Tien-tsin telegram announces the end of the conference of Russian officials at port Arthur, adding that General Kuropatkin has started for home and M. Lessar for Peking, and that Russia is to hold Manchuria.

Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, has arrived at Niuchwang to make a personal investigation of the situation there.

TO THE DISCOVERY'S RELIEF.

R.G.S.'s VIEW OF GOVERNMENT ACTION.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, who is at present in Norway was apprised some days ago of the Government's decision—which we announced at the time—to assist in the work of extricating the Discovery, at present ice-locked in the Antarctic. A copy of the official communication setting out the conditions upon which assistance was to be granted was forwarded to him, but so far a reply has not come to hand. The matter, however, has been before the Council of the Society, and they came to the conclusion that as the main object is to get the Discovery and her crew released as soon as possible, the proposals of the Government ought to be accepted. One of the officials, in an interview "St. James's Budget" representative had with him on Saturday, said until Sir Clements Markham had had time to consider the conditions fully and to give his opinion, any arrangements which had been made could not be regarded as conclusive. He believed that Sir Clements in the circumstances would fall in with the proposals, and in the meantime the admiralty had started on the preparations in view of the necessity for prompt action. "The Society," he said, "would have preferred if it could have finished the task it had undertaken without further assistance, but it has not the funds necessary for the purpose. We have been handicapped all along for want money. In our dilemma as to how we could extricate the Discovery, we appealed to the Government for £12,000, which is the sum estimated to be necessary to fit out and finance the relief expedition. Mr. Balfour, however, did not see his way to grant our request. The matter was referred to the Treasury officials, and after some consideration the Government decided to instruct the Admiralty to prepare an expedition. The impression that the Geographical Society has been ignored is an erroneous one. The Government has informed us all along of the steps they were taking, and we will co-operate in the relief. We shall have the benefit of the advice of the commander of the Morning, now on his way home, and due to reach England on the 18th inst. He knows Captain Scott's views as to the best means of extricating the Discovery, and his own observations will also be valuable. It is intended that the Morning, which is at present at Lyttleton, will join with the Terra Nova in the relief measures to be taken."

What is the idea of employing two ships? You are treading now on delicate ground. That is the proposition at any rate.

Will the Admiralty find the money for both vessels?—Yes. The extra expense will not amount to much because the Morning, apart from provisions, is ready and comparatively near the scene. The Admiralty also thinks that the two vessels can be usefully employed in the relief work. It may be impossible, you know, to get out the Discovery at once, and one of the ships could take back the crews while the other watched the opportunity to bring out the Discovery.

To what stage have the arrangements got?—The Admiralty has chartered the Terra Nova, which is expected to reach Dundee before the end of the present month. She will then be got ready as speedily as possible. It is proposed that she should sail in time to reach Lyttleton about the beginning of December. From that point she will set out in the first or second week of December, with the Morning, which will act as guide. The ice is expected to be entered some time in January, and we hope that we shall hear of the Discovery's release, or at least of the rescue of her crew, in March.

Will the Admiralty direct the relief expedition?—I suppose it will.

Has the commander been selected?—I believe not, seeing it is finding the money.

COST OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE QUESTION OF INCREASED PAY FOR THE TROOPS.

A White Paper was issued on Friday (July 10) containing the correspondence between the Home and Indian Governments with reference to the increase of pay of the British soldier and the arbitration of the Lord Chief Justice as to the proportion of the cost that should fall upon India.

On Feb. 20, 1902, the War Office wrote to the India Office stating that the present rates of pay and terms of service were inadequate to obtain a supply of recruits sufficient to keep up the military establishments of the Empire, and stating that the charges proposed in the system of enlistment and by an increase of pay would entail a net addition of £736,000 to the annual cost of the pay of the British troops maintained in India.

The Viceroy of India replied that his Government regretted that they were not given an opportunity of stating their views on the subject before a decision was arrived at; and, whilst they were prepared loyally to contribute towards the military needs of the Empire, they thought that the proposed change was introduced to meet Imperial and not Indian needs, and they thought therefore that at least one-half of the increased charge should be defrayed by the Imperial Exchequer.

Lord George Hamilton did not submit to the War Office this latter proposal, but intimated that he was willing to accept as a charge upon the revenues of India that portion of the scheme which provided for an increase of pay of twopence daily, involving an additional expenditure of £223,000 per annum, and with regard to the extra sixpence a day for men who re-engage to come into operation in 1904, and imposing upon the Indian revenues a further sum of £660,000 per annum, he suggested that the incidence of the expenditure involved should be regulated by the principle that the additional burden thrown on Indian revenues should not bear a greater proportion to that falling on Imperial revenues than the pay of the Indian establishment ordinarily bore to the pay of the Imperial establishment before the introduction of the scheme.

The Government of India, in a further despatch, adhered to the views already expressed by the Viceroy. It was ultimately agreed to refer the matter to the Lord Chief Justice for arbitration, and on May 4, 1903, Lord Alverstone forwarded to the India Office and War Office his award, which is in the following terms:—"I award and determine that the whole of the additional pay issued in India from April 1, 1904, under the Royal warrant of March 27, 1903, be borne by the revenues of India."

SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL EGERTON ASSUMES THE COMMAND.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir C. Egerton took command of the Forces on Wednesday, (July 15,) Col. Fasken, with the 2nd Sikhs, has arrived, and will proceed to the Lower Sheikh. Colonel Cobbe, with his column, is expected in a few days. After leaving a strong garrison, all the posts round Damot are being withdrawn. Water is being prospected for, transport troops mobilised, and supplies pushed forward.

The Mullah is still at Barrau, but will leave the Nogal Valley when the advance begins, on account of the nature of the country. To compete with the mobility of the enemy, mounted troops are necessary.

General Manning's troops from Bohotle and Damot are concentrated at Sheikh, as are also the troops arriving from India. The Hampshires are at Lower Sheikh.

Two companies of the Army Service Corps, comprising ten officers, 60 men, 50 horses, 900 mules, two Cape carts, a large number of trek waggons, and a quantity of stores, will sail from Durban on Saturday, on board the Drayton Grange, for Berbera. The route for Somaliland, it is thought in Natal that the despatch of the two contingents indicates that elaborate preparations will be made before active operations are resumed.

Members of the Boer Somaliland contingent which has reached Durban on board the steamer Nebudda state that they had a much harder experience in Somaliland than they had at any time during the Boer War. The contingent had no killed but the men state that one of their number was captured by the Mullah, and is still a prisoner. They also report that one of the King's Royal Rifles was taken prisoner when the Maxims were captured at Gumburru, and was put to death for refusing to explain the working of the guns which the Mullah has never yet been able to use.

The contingent is in excellent condition. The men say they would have volunteered for a fresh term, but many of them refused to do so owing to the changes which were made in the imperial officers commanding them.

The men paraded before General Broadwood who thanked them for their services expressing the hope that they would do as well in peace as in war. General Broadwood read out a telegram from Lord Roberts expressing to the officers and men of the contingent his appreciation of their hard work and services in the field. After the parade the men were paid off and despatched to their homes up country.

LORD GREY, President of the British South Africa Company, made an offer to Mr. Booker Washington, the well-known United States negro professor inviting him to South Africa to consider a system of education suited to its black population. It is said that at the desire of President Roosevelt the offer has been refused.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE right of veto which Austria has been said to be likely to exercise in the event of Cardinal Rampolla's candidature for the Papal tiara has been recognised by the Holy See as vested in the three great Catholic Powers—Austria, France, and Spain. The right is also claimed by Portugal, but, in that case, the Holy See disputes it. Austria did, in fact, veto candidates disagreeable to her at the Conclaves which resulted in the election of Pius VII. and Leo XII., and it was through a similar intervention on the part of Spain that Gregory XVI. came to be elected in 1846. In 1878 there was no veto and it is not certain whether, in present circumstances a veto by M. Combes or another would be allowed to take effect. It is the rule that the veto, to be valid, must be announced before any candidate has obtained an absolute majority of the votes.

The American Consul at Beyrout reports that the Ottoman Government has bought the English concession for a railroad from Haifa to Damascus. This railroad, a narrow-gauge line, will extend through Galilee to Mzerib, by way of Beisan, connecting at Mzerib with the Damascus-Mecca line. At the beginning of April last five German civil engineers, employed by the Turkish Government, arrived at Haifa, and a monument was unveiled in commemoration of the start of the operations. In the middle of April the Damascus-Mecca line had reached a point east of the Dead Sea, and the Consul believed that instead of going to the Hejjaz, including Medina and Mecca, it would take a southwesterly direction to the Gulf of Akaba, in the Red Sea.

The Bishop of Ripon's warnings about the falling birth-rate do not apply to all portions of the country, as is shown by the awards made at the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society's Show this week to labourers in husbandry who have brought up and placed out in service the greatest number of children without having ever received parochial relief. The winner of the prize award was Thomas Hought, of Tealby, near Market Rasen. Out of nineteen children born to him he had brought up seventeen and placed out twelve. He was accordingly given £4. These awards are no new development, but have been given regularly for many years.

One conspicuous feature in the Arboretum at Kew is the stately flagstaff of Douglas fir given by Mr. Edward Stamp. This gentleman, who was engaged in the timber trade of British Columbia, we learn from A Sketch of the Life and Labours of Sir W. J. Hooker, by his Son (Frowde), despatched a spar over 100 feet in height and not exceeding sixteen inches in diameter at the base which was towed from the London Docks, but was cut in two by a passing boat. The two pieces were scarped, and safely landed, but when about to be hoisted a puff of wind brought the spar down to destruction. Mr. Stamp promptly offered another, and in 1861 a spar about 250 years old, when felled 159 feet long, was landed at the same spot as the former one had been. On this occasion no mishap occurred, and this second spar is believed to be the finest in Europe. The Succulent House,

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

SEVERAL circumstances lately have directed public attention to and should excite public interest in the military training of boys. The recent debate in the House of Lords concerning the national physique, the inspection by General Turner of the cadet corps attached to the Jews Free School, the suggestion by a speaker at a meeting presided over by Cardinal Logue that Catholic boys' brigades should be encouraged, these and other incidents show that the military training of the young should be promoted. Almost every school of religious thought is favourable to the movement, with the exception of a certain class of non-conformists. The primary object of the Church Lads' Brigade is religious but a patriotic duty is also advocated. It is a singular compliment to the Army that its methods should be employed as the best means of keeping lads from evil courses and forwarding the interests of morality and religion. We, of course, are concerned chiefly with the military side of the question, but welcome every movement, which inculcates discipline, promotes health and physical development, and above all which teaches the elements of soldiering. We therefore urge the Government educational authorities as well as local controllers of youth to push the movement still further until elementary drill shall be looked upon as a natural complement of education.

The kindly-intentioned appeal of Lord Roberts for the restitution of any Boer family Bibles which may have got into the possession of British officers or soldiers is, we are glad to hear, being responded to in the generous spirit in which it was made. It has however given occasion in certain quarters for the renewal of the calumny against the Army uttered by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that it carried on the war in South Africa on "methods of barbarism." The "Daily News," the strongest supporter of that leader of His Majesty's Opposition, published a letter signed A Working Man: in which after putting the absurd question: "Why did Lord Roberts allow hist roops to steal family Bible? she writer goes on to amplify Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's calumny. Perhaps his conscience is getting nervous, Not having that confidence in the intelligence of the ordinary working man which the School Board rate was expected to engender, we should not have noticed the letter we refer to had it, appeared in one of those representatives of the gutter press in which abuse and falsehood concerning our officers and soldiers are systematically encouraged, but when a place is given to it in the columns of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's trumpet-organ we confess to feeling some difficulty in accepting that leader's oft-repeated explanation that he meant nothing derogatory to the character of the British Army by the phrase "methods of barbarism."

It is a safe enough saying that good Generals usually make very bad politicians and statesmen. General Botha is proving the truth of this once more. He attained a prominent position in the late war, and it would have been well for him if he had consented, when once it was over, to let things take their course, and had returned to comparative obscurity, instead of endeavouring to meddle with matters which do not concern him. The recent meeting of Boers at Heidelberg was a great mistake, and was chiefly instigated by General Botha as a desperate effort to restore his personal authority over his countrymen. He has not kept his promise to help in the progress of his country. The Transvaal press is right in warning him that every meeting of the kind he convokes will retard the time for the two conquered States to become fitted to attain the dignity of self-governing Colonies. The General was asked some unpleasant questions as to the disposal of the millions carried off to Europe by ex-President Kruger, which shows that his countrymen are not disposed to let this ugly matter be forgotten. He managed to evade giving a direct answer. His audience however could not fail to be struck by the contrast between the liberality of the British Government and the greedy tenacity of public money displayed by their late ruler, who has not made a single effort to relieve the sufferings of his own nation with the ill-gotten gold which he took with him when he fled the country. We thought we had heard the last of Miss Hobhouse. But that misguided lady was publicly thanked at General Botha's meeting for what she had done in the concentration camps during the war. This is the sure way of keeping open a wound which was rapidly healing. At this rate it will take a generation to bring the Boers into a sane way of considering their present position.

The publication of further correspondence regarding Malta has once more drawn attention to that barren rock, its garrison, and the camp followers who constitute the civil population. In speaking of camp followers we are only expressing a simple and obvious truth. The civil population of Malta are merely appendices to the ships and battalions who occupy the harbour and barracks. The majority of these realise fully the advantages which they derive from our military occupation of the isle, but a few factious and interested people, chiefly lawyers, strive chronically to stir up discontent. This petty faction teach practically the baseless doctrine of the Maltese as a nation after the style of other agitators nearer home, and have striven to make a hardship out of the encouragement given to the English language in the primary schools over the Italian tongue. The latter is not the national language of this Lilliput nation, and a large proportion of the lower classes do not understand it. Seventy-five per cent. of the parents in 1901 elected that their children might be taught English, which is obviously more useful to them than Italian. As to the Maltese language, it is but an Arabic dialect utterly useless elsewhere. The elected members chose however to stop supplies because Italian was not raised at least to an equality with English, and their folly and impertinence has been very properly punished by a new consititution which gives Government a permanent majority of one in the Council Verily the whole affairs has been a storm in a tea-cup.

At the semi-official dinner given at Portsmouth the other day by the officers of the Gunnery School, to some officers of the American Fleet, Captain Percy Scot, in proposing the health of the guests, made a slight historical mistake. Referring to the American Admiral Cotton, he said that there was a Cotton in the "Mayflower," and that the name was celebrated in British military annals. A Cotton it was, he continued, who was one of the Duke of Wellington's most brilliant lieutenants at Waterloo, and who, subsequently as Viscount Combermere, led the British Army to victory. Sir Stapleton Cotton commanded with distinction Wellington's cavalry in the Peninsular War. He was not however at Waterloo, though the Duke wished for him. Had he been engaged in the famous campaign of 1815, it would have been, not as Sir Stapleton Cotton, but as Baron Combermere, he having been raised to the peerage in 1814. As Baron Combermere, he conducted to a successful issue the siege of Bhurtpore, which had baffled all the efforts of the famous Lord Lake. Seldom has a siege been so ably conducted as that of Bhurtpore, and for the capture of that fortress Baron Combermere was deservedly advanced to the dignity of Viscount.

The date of the launch of the King Edward VII. by the Princess of Wales, says the "St. James's Gazette," has now been definitely fixed for July 23. The vessel is in a very forward state, her launching weight being no less than 6,100 tons, 675 tons of this being armour-plate. She has been sixteen and a half months on the slip, so that it cannot be said there has been any undue haste about getting her ready to take the water. There has, however, been an intentional delay of late, so as to secure a Royal launching. It is rumoured that one of the Diadem cruisers, either the Europa or Andromeda, is to be added to Sir Cyprian Bridge's command in China, and that closes the list of forthcoming changes in the disposition of the Fleet, the Leviathan having left for China on Thursday, except that the Kent will be commissioned on the 31st, to take the place of the Brilliant in the cruiser squadron.

Mr. H. F. Wyatt, the Navy League envoy, has reached Sydney on his missionary tour, and delivered a lecture to an enthusiastic audience on July 6, Sir George Dibbs moving a resolution applauding the objects of the League. We hope Mr. Wyatt will be successful in awakening the Australians to a truer conception of the meaning and uses of an Imperial Navy. The new naval agreement might, it is true easily be worse. It has some good features, notably the provision for maintaining Australian and New Zealand ships' companies in some of the vessels of the squadron. But the old heresy of limiting the sphere of the squadron's operations is maintained, and in that respect it might certainly be better. Of what service will a squadron of one first, to second, and four third-class cruisers be in the China seas if we are fighting for the life of the Empire in the Mediterranean, the North Sea, or the Atlantic? It is just within the bounds of possibility that the true strategic point for the protection of Australasian floating trade may be off the Cape, or even between Ushant and the Pillars of Hercules.

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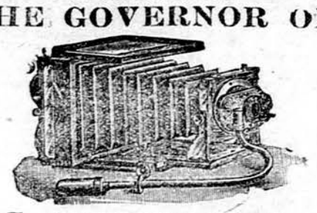

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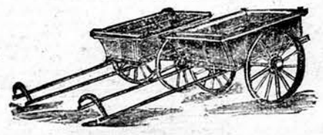

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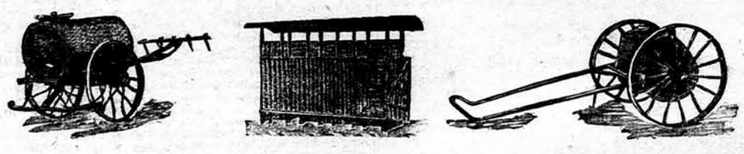

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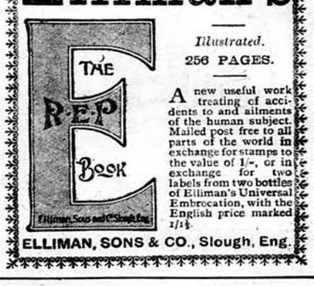

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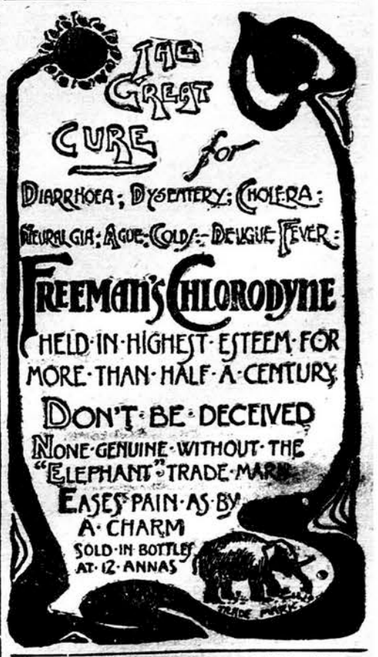
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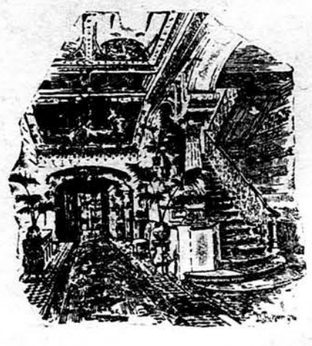

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